Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,049—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th June.	INDIA	7911	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6410	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6001	MOLDAVIA	9900
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6001	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,885	Robufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,303	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6303	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	5195	S. Chiumack	1st July
AFRICA	4713	E. Seberich	1st August
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4261	G. Gilubanez	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BERGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	1911 ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
OHNA	6317	G. Bergaglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6016	B. Gobol	24th July
OHNA	6317	G. Bergaglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 750*
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 ,, 695*
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 595 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Turin and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	R. Reisnick	5139	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
KOLA 1,205	Thur. 2nd June	3 a.m.	Mandvi,
LINGA.....2,171	Fri. 3rd June	6 a.m.	Direct †
DUMRA.....1,605	Mon. 6th June	11 a.m.	P.D & O.M.*

† Orlatar on arrival of English mail steamer.
*Forcounder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA, 1,205 tons, on Thursday, 2nd June, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 6th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 4th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

1st June, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS HANDBOOK	Carefully selected. With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	June 3
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 18
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 25
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8300	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	,, 29	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
†C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
†C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. † Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained, For passages and full particulars apply to—

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Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
9, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Sorabaya (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS.—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

AMOY	JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO., BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownaggar.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

YOUR CASKET OF JEWELS

Is not complete without a few well-chosen pieces of

CORAL JEWELLERY.

If you have never seen GOOD CORAL of fine waxen smoothness and an excellent polished surface, imparting brightness and lustre and possessing the most beautiful shade of pink, you have the opportunity now of inspecting a unique collection of precious selected specimens.

OUR

PEAR-SHAPED CORAL DROPS

Mounted as earrings with just a tiny diamond over each at a cost of

Rs. 85 per pair

(Or more if you desire extra important diamonds) would make worthy and acceptable gifts.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths by Appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port	
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur	
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking	
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco	
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai	
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling	
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin	
London		Tokyo	

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent., For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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OPEN FROM 1st to 15th JUNE.
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Gymkhanas	...	...	per 50	5	8	Anglo Indian No. 1	...	per 100	3 8
Empires	...	...	,, 50	4	4	Anglo Indian No. 2	...	,, 100	3 3
Golcondas No. 1		...	,, 50	3	4	Vishnus Longs		,, 100	2 8
Supers, No. 1	...	...	,, 50	2	4	Vishnus Shorts	...	,, 100	2 2
Supers, No. 2	...	...	,, 50	2	2	Oriental Cheroots	...	,, 100	2 0
Supers, No. 2	...	...	,, 100	4	0	Little Indians	...	,, 50	1 6
Bahadur Bouquets, No. 1		,,	50	3	0	Kimberlies	...	... ,, 50	3 0

As the above are in limited quantity only and as we are anxious to see that our regular Customers receive the full benefit we reserve the right of not supplying at all if the orders received appear to us as NOT Bona-fide.

N. B.—TRADE WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED.
Upcountry orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

CIGAR MERCHANTS. D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

LOST.

A BEARER CHEQUE No. C. 1000789, in our favor for Rs. 31,000, dated the 30th May, 1910, and drawn by Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS on the BANK OF BOMBAY, has been LOST. All persons are warned against dealing with the said CHEQUE in any way.

RAI BAHADHUR BANSILAL ABIRCHAND.

Bombay, 1st June, 1910.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. NARRONJI DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land together with the messuages, stables and warehouses built and standing thereon, situate at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 315 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 644, 644, New No. 5818, Old Survey No. 1062, and New Survey Nos. 3 8578, and assessed by the Assessor and 5614,

Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward Nos. 2066, 2,067, and street Nos. 156, 158, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Modi street, on or towards the West by the property of Nowroji Jehangirji, on or towards the North by the property of Jafferji Esmailji, and on or towards the South by the property of Aga Abdul Mahomed Bin Hadi Mahomed Hadi Desty.—Dated the 1st day of June, 1910.

F. P. PAVRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

EAST INDIAN ROSEWOOD.

TENDERS are invited on or before 21st June, 1910, for the PURCHASE of 700 tons of INDIAN ROSEWOOD LOGS, ready for immediate delivery.

For particulars apply to

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
N. D. Kanara, Belgaum.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A STREET SCHEME.
CHUNAM KILN ROAD STREET SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) and 32 of the above Act and in supersession of the notice given by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, which was published under the provisions of the said Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 8th, 15th and 22nd April, 1909, Notice is hereby given that the said Trustees have under the provisions of the said Act made a STREET SCHEME for a portion of the Khetwadi Section of Municipal Ward D of the City of Bombay, for widening Chunam Kiln Road, leading from Girgaum Back Road to Grant Road.

The limits of the area comprised in the said Scheme are as follows :—

(a) On the South.—Portion of Girgaum Back Road ;
(b) On the West.—Proceeding from South to North portions of properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7362, 7363 (1), 7363 (2), 7363 (3) and 7364, and properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7366 (land 3) respectively ;
(c) On the North.—Portion of Grant Road and on the East.—Proceeding from North to South properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7367 (3), 7367 (2), 7367 (2A), 7367 (1C) and 7368 (4A) portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7367 (1A) property bearing new Survey No. 7386, Portion of Khetwadi Main Road and portion of property bearing New Survey No. 7387.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place, where the particulars of the said Scheme, a map (plan No. 7 dated 19th February 1910) of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

I. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1910.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6	8	2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg.	5	0	2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4	12	2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg.	4	8	2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg.	4	3	0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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They are self-adjusting.
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure tate of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, his world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 1 y ears reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from al impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

THIRD MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

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Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
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T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
E. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
and all leading Stores in India and Burma

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„	3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„	3-0 do.
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Fifth and upwards ...	„	2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 31.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 13-16—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs 25·26 1/2 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ... ... 99+ 1-4
Berlin Cheques on London ...20·50 +0·1-2
Bar Silver Spot.... ... ...24 5-8 —1-16
Do. 2 months hence.... ... 24 11-16—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. ... 63 3-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.1-3-12 1-2 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ... ... £ 300,000
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan).... ... ...96 3-4 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months'sight... 3 3-8— 1-3
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/4—1-16
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 7-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months.... 3 7/8—1-4
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans 3 3-4unchgd
Do. of day market loans ... 3 7-8unchgd

MANCHESTER, May 31.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	450
Do. Day's Imports...	14,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Fair demand,steady.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet,.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Quiet.
Mid-American	8·10—2
Egyptian F.G.F.	14 5/16 unchgd

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery	7·65	7·59	7·30	6·87	6·66
Mid Uplands	—5	—5	—8	—8	—8
G.O.C.					

	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Liverpool	6·56	6·54	6·52
	—9	—9	—10

NEW YORK, May 31.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	17,000
Do. Last year	11,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	19,000
Do. Exports to Continent	23,000

Futures at New York ..... Declined owing to bearish private crop report and to longs unloading.
July 14·10 —52
Do at New York ..... Oct, 12·37 —36

Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·50—80
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 3/8unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 1-2—1-4
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 11-16 —1-4
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 14·44—34
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct 12·34—21

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54 1/4	
,, ,, months, June-July.	
,, ,, Ports, Antwerp.	
,, ,, Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers	

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales	30
Months—March.	
Buyers, etc.—Value	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	31
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done & Sellers.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship	42 1/4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	39 1-2
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	37 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers,etc.—Sellers.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...	57 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9-11 Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.	
India double bags, ...	17 10 1/2
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.	

ARRIVALS.

"Jupanic".

METAL.

Copper Braziers	— £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal	..d 6 0
Tin Plates J. C. Coke 14 by 20 2 Sheets per box weighing 90 lbs C. I. F. Bombay...	.....
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...	£ 5 2 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	£11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp ...	£5 15 0

BOMBAY, JUNE 1.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3-29-32d. for T.T., 1s. 3-15-16d for Demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' Credit Bills.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29/32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15/16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15/16d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready	1/3 31/32
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	1s. 4 1-8d.
,, ,, Forward ...	1s. 4 5/32d. Aug.
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 1/4d
France 3 m/s ,, ...	169 3/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	137 2/5
60 d/s. Hongkong	133
,, Shanghai	178 1/4
,, Japan	151

The market is weak.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market remained quiet with very little passing. Prices are Rs. 95-4-0 with an easier tone.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward and New York declined by 1-4.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-3-0 for the first settlement. London market having declined and private advices from home reported the tone of the market "quiet but steady" our market remained steady and there being few buyers and sellers, prices fluctuated by an anna and forwards closed at the same rate. Demand for ready was as usual and about 50 packages changed hands.

Gold market remained dull and prices were unchanged. Stocks in the market are reported to be more and no improvement in the local and up-country demand has taken place: hence prices remained steady. Sovereigns are in demand as usual and prices are well maintained.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	6
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0
English	24	0	9
Native Bullion	24	0	9
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	9

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	4	0
117 Penny	72	3	0
Local per tola	0	11	0

FUTURES.

First Settlement	72	3	0
Second do	72	9	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Dull. London prices were 9d. down, demand for ready being dull and there were sellers for forward. Prices declined by two annas.

Rapeseed :—London prices were firm and there being good demand and prices locally were put up by 3-4 annas.

Cottonseed :—Quiet. Very little business is passing and prices remained easier.

Mowraseed, Wheat, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Gingellyseed, and Groundnuts :—Quiet but steady. Moderate business is passing and prices remained changed.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold	Rs. 9 12 0
Linseed, Small	,, 9 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore	,, 6 0
Yellow do.	,, 6 11
Do. Gujarat	,, 6 14
Poppyseed	,, 9 8
Castorseed	,, 36 to 37
Mowraseed...	,, 8 8
Maize	,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts	,, 45 to 46
Mustardseed	,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed	,, 43 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...	} ,, 51 to 52
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	} ,, 46 to 50
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do, do, 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	} ,, 44 to 45
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	} ,, 43 to 44
Do. do, Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	} ,, 45 to 46
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	} ,, 49 to 53
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	} ,, 43 to 44
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	,, 33 to 34
Hard Red...	,, 31 to 32
Cottonseed	— ,, 22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 31st May :—

Wheat	17,699 cwts
Linseed	14,005 ,,
Rapeseed	5,499 ,,
Gingellyseed	2,153 ,,
Poppyseed...	2,030 ,,
Groundnuts..	704 ,,
Castorseed	3,815 ,,
Rice	53,743 ,,
Myrabollams.	5,457 ,,
Cottonseed	10,974 ,,
Mowraseed...	252 ,,
Gram	6,291 ,,
Joowar	..... ,,
Maize	..... ,,

SPINNGS.

Cotton market having declined prices in shares fluctuated a little. Petits advanced to Rs. 2,842 1-2 and for forwards they were quoed at Rs. 2,852 1-2 to 2,885. Kohinoor advanced to Rs.690 to 695. Some sales having been reported in Davids prices declined to Rs. 381 1-4.

Currimbhoy ...	...	...	...	670
Colaba ...	...	...	...	1,037 1-2
Crescent... ...	...	...	...	82 1-2 less interest
Bombay Flour Mill	...	...		695 to 1,000
Framji Petits ...	...	...		1705

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1470
Specie Bank ...	...	...	53 1/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

All India Insce 12 3-4

COTTON.

Liverpool was 5 to 6 points down and New York also declined by 8. The local market was easier and there being less demand from exporters and mills, prices for ready lots declined by Rs. 2 to 3. The opener being 6 to 8 points down it had a firm effect on the local market and demand being more prices for futures fluctuated by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. In the morning good Broach new crop was quoted Rs. 290, but there being sellers declined to Rs. 289, but late in the evening there being demand it advanced to Rs. 292 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.				Rs.
100	Noor Mills	...Kuranja	...	265
100	do	...Pulgaon	...	255
100	do	...Munsur	...	250
100	do	...Dhumangaon	...	235
100	Japan T & Co	...Sawgin	...	323
100	H Blaschcek ...	do	...	327
100	Forbes & Campbell...	Julna	...	264
100	do	...Parbhani	...	295
100	Colaba Land Mills...	do	...	255
500	W Wolf & Sons	...Bengal	...	275
200	Cnrrimbhai Mill	...Julna	...	262
100	Finlay MuirMills	...Comptah	...	310
100	do	...Broach	...	320
100	Swan Mills ...	do	...	315
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		...	264
	,, Good		...	252
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		...	284
	,, Good		...	269
	Sind Punjab Fine		...	281
	,, Good		...	266
	Khandesh Fine		...	287
	,, Good		...	277
	Amraoti Fine		...	301
	,, Good		...	291
	Akola Khangaum Fine		...	302
	,, Good		...	291
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		...	302
	,, Good		...	292
	Yeotmal Fine		...	305
	,, Good		..	296
	Nagpore Fine		...	309
	,, Good		...	299
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine		...	314
	,, Good		...	304
	Methia Fine		...	285
	,, Good		...	275
	Broach Gin Fine		...	325
	,, Good		...	319
	Sawginned Fine		...	325 May
	Coompta Ginned		...	317 ,,
	Westerns ,,		...	305

FUTURES.

Broach Good ...	...	...	292 Mar.
Bengal F G ...	...	...	220 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 31st May :—

Khandesh	298 Bales.
Central India...	604 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	430 ,,
Berar	835 ,,
Central Provinces	338 ,,
Comras...	2,505 ,,
Dholera	2,037 ,,
Broach...	797 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	4,531 ,,
Westerns	563 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	198 ,,
Rajputana	549 ,,
Sind	19 ,,
Persian	..... ,,
Other sorts	..... ,,
America	73 ,,
Total ...	11,233 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

June—July	7·57 — 8
July—Aug.	7·51 — 8
Aug.—Sept	7·24 — 6
Sept.—Oct, ...	6·81 — 6
Oct.—Nov..	6·60 — 6
Nov.—Dec.	6·50 — 6
Dec.—Jan.	6·48 — 6
Jan.—Feb.	6·46 — 6
Feb.—Mar.	6·45 N. P.

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	13 0	... 13 6
Dunkirk	13 0	... 13 6
Havre	13 0	... 13 6
Hull	13 0	.....
Liverpool	13 6	... 14 0
Marseilles	13 6	... 14 0
Genoa	13 0	... 14 6
London	13 6	... 13 6
Hamburg	13 6	... 14 0
Trieste	15 0	... 16 0
Venice... ...	15 0	... 16 0
Open Ports	June & July	13 0

Market quiet.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4	lbs. 21 28 35 42	Rs. 54 12
Yellow Metal Sheets	56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 54 4
	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots.		,, 41 4
Spelter S M ...		,, 18 4
M M ...		
J ...		
G ...		
Georgshutte ...		,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S		,, 48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,, 47 0

OPIUM.

6th sale had taken place in Calcutta as follows :—

Patna 6th sale average... ...	Rs. 2,204
Benares ...	2,049
Figure (speculation) ...	7
Patna Benares joint ...	Rs. 2,177
Difference ...	2,204

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ..	Rs. 7-14-0 to 8-0-0
Big Mill New Crop ...	Rs. 7-3-0 to 7-5-0

AT RANGOON.

June Mill	284 to 305.
July Mill	295 to 315.
Aug.-Sept.-Oct	305 to 326.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, May 31.

No. of Packages.	GOLD. Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	4,500	...
	SILVER.	Coin.	
No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Parcels ...	24	...	...
7 do ...	80	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Wassomall Assomall & Co...	Delhi	Melbourne
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	India	London
Do	Salsette	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 30th May 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	29	33,048
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	39	104,328

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 30th May.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 28th May 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 5,867,572
Balance to be remitted from 29th May 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 9,632,428

*Of this sum £1,665,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—30 bales wool, The Bombay Co ; 5 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 256 tons oil cakes, The New Mofussil Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 16 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co.

City of Benares s—4,615 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR LONDON.

India s—21 cuttle fish, R Moloobhoy ; 6 cwts fishmaws R Dhunji and Co ; 10 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 16 bales hides, H A Oomar; 1 bale hides, E D Sassoon and Co : 3 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co ; 3 bales carpets, G P Staurides and Co ; 84 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

Amatonga s—235 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 19,250 cwts cottonseed, T Momraz ; 86 bales hemp, E Oomersey ; 100 bales cotton, R Hurrichand.

Ethelwolf s—140 cwts cachoora, 835 cwts turmeric, E D Sassoon and Co ; 292 cwts gum, R Moolji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Northam s—500 cwts linseed, 8,001 cwts teelseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed and 2,928 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Djibouti s—180 cwts gingellyseed, D Tejpal ; 501 cwts groundnuteed, Grunberg Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—50 bales twist, The Svadeshi Mill Co.

FOR HULL.

Cawder Castle s—8,750 cwts cottonseed, T Momraz ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, S Cooverji and Co; 3,900 cwts nigerseed and 400 dilseed Baner and Krause.

Glamorgan s—6,600 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfuse and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Trowbridge s—4,004 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Calcutta s—1,000 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co ; 165 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton, Walter Favri and Co ; 2,002 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy ; 10 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co : 115 bales cotton,3,600 cwts castorseed and 1,500 linseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,015 cwts myrabollams, B Bechar.

Calliope s—90 bales hemp, E Oomersey 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 1,017 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—200 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy 4,002 cwts groundnuts 10,005 cwts rapeseed and 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 304 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Calliope s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1,040 cwts myrabollams, T Momraj.

Schoenfels s—10 bales woollen bagging 1,500 cwts myrabollams T Canji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Istrar s—4004 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed S Cooverji and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co ; 7,000 cwts linseed and 3,000 cwts rapeseed Volkart Bros 115 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 101 cwts gum S Cooverji 1,357 cwts myrabollams W Bechar ; 226 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Dunolly s—6,003 cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,500 poppyseed and 8,000 cwts linseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Schoenfels s—18 cwts myrabollams R Jivandas and Co; 1 bale carpet G P Stavarides and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Countess Warwick s—40 bales cottonfly C Boggiano and Co ; 300 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co; 300 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

Kingsway s—200 bales cotton H Gouldas 3,102 bales cotton 1,035 cwts rapeseed 1,200 cwts linseed 2,000 cwts castorseed 34,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

Calcutta s—6,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—18 cwts almondseed yue Coong Hinkee 150 bales twist E D Sassoon; 200 bales twist M M Essabhoy 700 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 9 cases sondiments H R Setna and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—6 cwts fishmaws E Moledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—230 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 10 bales twist the Central India Mill; 400 bales twist Tata Sons and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—75 bales twist C Bhowanidas.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NALLASETH—June 1, at Khetwady, Perozshah Pestonji Nallaseth, Chief Inspector, Fort Trust, Mazagon, Darukhana and Tank Bunder. Funeral at 8-30 (B. T.) this (Thursday) morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SAUBOLLE—FITZPATRICK—May 9, at Chhindwara, C P, at the R C Chapel, by the Revd Father Dufresne, Ralph Edward Marie Saubolle of the Survey of India, to Margaret Mary Fitzpatrick, eldest daughter of P J Fitzpatrick Esqr, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Chhindwara, C P.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—May 20, at Rajpur, suddenly from heat apoplexy, James McCallum Wright, I C S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre 7 to 8-30 p. m. and 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim : Character counts above all things in the business world. The Banker extends a credit to the individual who is able to say 'No.'

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya." with the English Mails of the 20th instant, which left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. on Saturday next.

MR. M. A. JOSHI OF BOMBAY has been awarded the first prize for drawing the best picture, (i.e., Gold Medal) by the Prabhatum Society of Bangalore.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Ceylon Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow, Friday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 2 p.m. the same day.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi has arrived in Bombay attended by fifteen followers and has put up in a bungalow at Peddar Road. His Highness the Raja of Lunawada left Bombay with his followers on Tuesday night.

BURNT TO DEATH.—A Mahomedan woman, named Koolsambee, aged 35, residing at Ripon Road, was lighting fire in the kitchen by pouring kerosene oil on Tuesday when the oil flared up and set her saree on fire. Before any assistance could reach her, she was severely burnt and was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died shortly after admission.

REPORTED THEFT.—Hormusji Jamshedji, a Parsi Jeweller, having his shop at Hornby Road, has reported to the Police that the lock of the door of his shop was opened by a duplicate key sometime during Tuesday night and property worth Rs. 1,235 removed from a drawer in a writing table. On enquiry, property worth Rs. 676 was found lying about the premises.

A DESERTED CHILD.—A municipal sweeper, while sweeping the Chunam Kiln Road at Grant Road yesterday morning, found a bundle lying by the roadside. On opening the bundle, he found the dead body of a newly born child and handed it over to the police. Mr. Lambert held an inquest touching her body when the medical evidence showed that a rag was tightly packed into the child's mouth. A verdict of death from suffocation, but by whom suffocation was caused there was no evidence to show, was recorded.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 15 p.m. this evening :—

March .....Through Bolts and Bars	.....Urbach
Overture .....William Tell	.....Rossini
Song (Cornet Solo) .....The Children's Home	.....Cowen
Selection.....The Grand Military Tattoo	...Rogan
Valse .....Belle Amie.....	.....Meistlee
Selection.....The Arcadians	.....Monckton
Bolero (Bell Solo).....Alicante	.....Ord Hume

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel W. R. P. Wallace, Commanding 1st Gloucestershire Regt., the Band will play the following programme of music at 9 o'clock to-night :—

March.....Trafalgar	.....Zahl
Overture .....Zeber Madchenind Kem Mann	.....Suppe
Dances ... .Hungarian band 2	.....Brahms
Selection.....The Cherry Girl	.....Caryll
Piccolo Solo .....Tae Comet	.....Brewer
Valse .....Elfanauz	.....Lehar
Selection .....Aida	.....Verdi
Japanese Romance Poppies	.....Moret

KATHIAWAR NOTES.—Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes :—The heat is intense this side, the temperature being 109 degrees in the shade ; hot winds prevail. Last evening a storm occurred carrying an enormous quantity of dust before it, and making us very uncomfortable. The heavy clouds that are hovering indicate the approach of the monsoon. A second fireman has met with a nasty accident in Bhavnagar Para Workshop ; his leg, having got under the engine wheels, was crushed completely. The victim was taken to the Railway dispensary where his leg was amputated by the medical officer, Mr. B. h. Nariman.

KANARA AND THE LATE KING.—The following resolution was passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay, held on the 29th May :—"The members of the Kanara Catholic Association, Bombay, representing the Catholic Community of North and South Kanara, residents in Bombay, beg to express their profound grief at the lamented death of his late Majesty, King Edward VII, Emperor of India, whose memory will ever be cherished in the annals of the world as that of a most sympathetic, beneficent and peace-loving Sovereign. They also beg leave to tender their humble congratulations to His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, and to express the assurance of their deep loyalty and attachment to his person, Throne and Government."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd June.

The following members having joined are taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—

No 1309 Gunner R G Longley No 3 Sub-Div No 2 Company.
No 1310 Gunner C Pepper No 1 Sub-Div No 1 Company.

B. K. GOLDSMITH, Lieut.,
Act. Adjt., B. V. A.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial LUXURY for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT a special sitting of the Insolvency Court held yesterday at the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor presided and disposed of the following cases :—

RE MANGANLAL MADHAVJI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' extension of the interim order.

RE R. S. SPALDING.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was in the St. George's Hospital, where he had undergone an operation.

His Lordship granted two months' extension.

RE JAIRAM GORDHAN.

Mr. M. B. Colah, for a creditor, applied for substituted service of the adjudication order. The learned counsel said that the whereabouts of the insolvent could not yet be traced. His Lordship granted the application.

RE SORABJI ARDESHIR WADIA.

On the application of Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, the insolvent was given two months' extension of the interim order.

RE J. P. PARRY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, moved for a rule absolute for the final discharge of the insolvents under section 60 of the old Insolvency Act. His Lordship granted the application.

RE BURJORJI CAWASJI POSTWALLA.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent, was given two months' extension of the interim order.

RE MAHOMAD ALLADIN KHOJA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notice on one of the creditors, who remained unserved.

RE HEPTULLA ISMAILJI.

Mr. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, for the insolvent, applied for an adjudication on his own petition and for an interim protection order. The learned Counsel said that the insolvent was an inhabitant of Hyderabad and had lost everything in the disastrous flood of 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jardine, the Acting Advocate General, opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, dismissed the application with costs.

RE IBRAHIM HAJI ALI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvents, appeared for an interim order. The learned Counsel said that the insolvent was given a provisional interim order.

Mr. Rustom Wadia opposed the application on behalf of a creditor. He said that the insolvant had received Rs. 30,000 as his share in his father's property which he had not accounted for in his schedule and had produced no books of account regarding his speculative transactions. Mr. Mankar said that under the new Insolvency Act, the insolvent had obtained a certificate from the Official Assignee stating that this was a fit case to take the benefit of the Act. There was nothing in the conduct of the insolvent which disentitled him to an interim order. His Lordship granted three months' interim order.

RE KANJI BHANJI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent, was given notice to serve on his creditors.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were given their discharges :—J. A. Fernandez, Jiva Chaturshs, Thomas Dent; Ramaswami Vittu, Nadu Bhikuba; Shriram Gopinath Agarwalla; Narayan Raoji Panel; Joseph Thomas Gomes: and Ramji Jivan Rajput.

POLICE NEWS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

BHIVA GOPAL, a Hindu, was charged before Rao Bahadur Q. H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with being in possession of eight grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested at Khara Talao by P. C. 1481C. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25 with the alternative of five days' simple imprisonment.

Shaik Ismail Shaik Abdul was then charged with being in possession of a quantity of cocaine without a license. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 30 with the option of ten days' simple imprisonment.

One Abdul Gafur was then charged with being in possession of 56 grains of cocaine in contravention of the Akbari Act. This accused was arrested by Mr. Variava, Excise Inspector, at Cowasji Patel Tank. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 80 with the alternative of twenty-one days' simple imprisonment.

One Umer Hussain was next charged with possessing ten grains of the drug without a license. This accused who was arrested at Falkland-road,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R M S Fox.....Comdr Hunt .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing ..Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook ..Comdr W B Haddleston R I M S
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr A J Maranck .....R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Steamer
H M S Redbreast Comdr Shatter.....Royal Navy
R I M S Palinurus ..Comdr Taylor .....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 1.

Arcadia	3513	Barcham	P&O S N & Co
Aldgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Amatonga	2093	Wooster	W & A Graham &Co
Abydos	1940	Robertson	
Bame	1899	Barrand	Shaw, Wallace & Co
Calcutta	2244	Fuller	T Morrison & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Ettrickdale	2468	Stephen	W & A Graham & Co
Feliciana	27 5	Falck	T Morrison& Co
Folmina	2546	Eijken	M M & Co
Goalpara	1358	Whythead	M M & Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Lhasa	950	McDearmid	M M & Co
Lalpura	2124	Kilner	M M & Co
Inegna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Newsbera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Pennine Range	2214	Blance	
Persiana	2616	Garrett	T Morrison & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Strathford	2841	Arnot	M M & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	W&A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Schoufels	3611	Rode	Hamburg	3-6	W & A Graham & Co
B Clan Lamont	2285	Green	Calltagong	1 6	J Finlay & Co
C&R City of Benares	4468	Elliot	Karachi	4 6	K Nixon & Co
D&E Newburn	2325	Richards			W & A Graham & Co
F Calliope	2498	Knot	Antwerp	4 6	W & A Graham & Co
G Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs	Antwerp	4 6	T Morrison & Co
H Mahommadi	1251	Zeddi	Z'bar	6 6	B & P S N & Co
K Istrar	2939	Jacob	Dunkirk	7-6	Killick Nixon & Co
N Rumsay	2767	Mullar	Philadelphia	2-6	R A Willis
O Clodmoor	2408	Mathews	Port Said	7 6	W & A Graham & Co
P Countess Warwick	2600	Raddish	Genoa	2-6	W & A Graham & Co
Q Kingsway	2320	Griffiths	Genoa	7-6	T Morrison & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	3 6	N Y Kaisha
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	8 6	W & A Graham & Co
3 Dunolly	2126	Davis	Dunkirk	4-6	W & A Graham & Co
5 Djibouti	2797	Quinton	Havre	4-6	J Mackintosh & Co
6 Ethelwolf	2814	Eidman	London	11 6	T Morrison & Co
7 Cowder Castle	3239	Day	14-6	J Mackentosh & Co	
8 Glamorgan	2257	Jones	Hull	4-6	W & A Graham & Co
9 Chanda	3954	Tice	Antwerp	7-6	M M & Co
10&11 Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	18 6	P & O Co
12&13 India	4184	Haddock	London	4-6	P & O S N & Co
14 Kola	510	Morrison	Basreh	2 6	M M & Co
16 Northam	2475	Donovan	Marseilles	4 6	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Samsoodin	NF	NF Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	31 5 Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Cassum	B'nagar	31 5 Bo S N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	1 6 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Karachi	3 6 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	C T Mahomed	M'goa	1-6 B S N Co
Mahomadi	547	E Ahmed	1-6	B S N Co
Bahaduri	529	A Fakura		
Netravati	699	Cassum		
Kaveri	553	Find	B'nager	3-6 B S N Co

M W D D

Shirala	3400	Canningham	Calcutta	3 6 M M & Co

Offside O

Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	S 6 P & O S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Lalpoora	Killner	Calcutta, May 2
1	Badrie	Cellinson	Jamnagar, May 5
1	Linga	Cuthbush	Karachi, May 30

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Clan Lamont	Sreen	Chittagong
1	Cressington Court	Barcham	Hull
1	Coronation	Waters	Dunkirk
1	Koerber	Feresti	Trieste &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola-Morrison for Persian Gulf.
" Ramsay Mullon for Philadelphia.

The steamer Lalpoora for Calcutta and entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From.
26	Margam Abbey	Calcutta
27	Langdale	London
29	Holywell	London
30	Lindula	Negapatam

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Himalaya," June 3.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. mail steamer "Himalaya, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday at 5 a.m., will bring the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Tisdall, Mrs A and maid	Robinson, Col S C B
Thomson, Mrs D A	Padler, Dr E
Garratt, Mrs H S	Trench, Mr A C
Green, Miss A J	Dingley, Mr J
Wightwich, Revd H T H	Garth, Mr W
Wightwich, Mrs	Phillips, Mr W S
Wightwich, Miss N E	Stokes, Mr J
Wightwich, Master H B	Wilson, Mr A
Wightwich, Miss D	Sursinghi Kumar Shri
Melson, Mr T	Davies, Miss M B
Melson, Mrs and infant	Dann, Miss L M
Crowie, Mrs and infant	Murray, Mr J A
Hood, Mr T C	Durie, Mr T E
Carey, Capt S de B	Ali Imraan, Mr S
Westropp, Miss G	Robbie Mr
Taylor, Mr Wm	Westwater, Mr
Quinn, Mr H C	Pease, Mr H T
Mackinlore, Mr E R	Mackinnon, Mrs
Hon Mrs Macleod's ayah	Vasard, Col E D
Benson-Cooke, Capt P F	Haydon, Maj W P
Andrews, Capt	Bhogsing, Mr G F
Whalley, Mr E	Sait, Capt H F
Hulton, Mr and Mrs	Bleakinsop, Mr B A
Stevens, Mr R K	Fenton, Hon Mr M W
Stevens, Mrs	Cardess, Mr F
Byrnes, Mr W F	Gammell, Mr and Mrs P
Harvey, Mr E W	Dubois, Mr W A
Moberley, Capt B R	Clifton, Capt C C

It is stated that a blue rose has been produced by Professor Elwyn Waller, of Morristown, New Jersey.

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.
BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.
SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.
WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.
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FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.
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109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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M. BUTLER & CO.,
NEAR APOLLO HOTEL.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorus)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Thursday, 2nd June, 1910.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON BRITISH ADMINISTRATION.

MR. EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, during his tour through some of the British oversea dominions, has been impressed by us and our methods and he has not hesitated to give vent to his opinions. Many of these are gratifying ; some of them flattering. But we must not attach too great importance to them, for we must remember that they are but impressions, opinions hastily formed and as easily amended or entirely changed. We smile at—when we do not condemn—the incubrations of the touring M. P., who comes to India, and after a few weeks' observation, endeavours to point out our errors of administration and the sources of our inevitable ultimate failure. Said a writer in one of the current magazines, "India is a country that one could not properly see in many lifetimes. If you have lived there a year you think you know all about it ; but if you have lived there thirty years you begin to realise how little you really know. Let that be a chastening thought for those ingenuous gentlemen, who in Parliament and in the newspapers explain, after a six weeks' scamper through the country, how India should be governed." These pregnant sentences are perhaps as applicable to East Africa and Egypt, and Uganda and the Soudan, as to India and for anything we know if Mr. Roosevelt had not been an ex-President of the United States, on a holiday tour after the fatigues of office, he might have been a globe-trotting British M. P., the one of whom would have withstood the ordeal of cross-examination as well as the other. The bulk of the ex-President's tour was spent in shooting and photographing wild animals. Little time was left to him to study our colonial administrative methods or our plans for the development of newly-acquired territory. Nevertheless he does not hesitate to tell us his views, and our city merchants, believing in him unquestioningly, make him free of their city and present him with a piece of parchment encased in a casket of gold as a return compliment.

Some little offence was given to the Nationalists in Cairo the other day, when the ex-President held forth on the British occupation in Egypt. He had his opportunity of retaliating on Tuesday and took it, declaring that Britain has given Egypt the best Government it has had for two thousand years. But Mr. Roosevelt added "it errs on the side of timidity on certain vital points." If the ex-President visited India, probably he would tell us the same of this country, while we preach and endeavour to practise sympathy in the full belief in its efficacy, Mr. Roosevelt evidently regards sympathy as synonymous with timidity and sentimentality, and cries out "Sentimentality may cause more harm than violence and injustice. Sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean." That is true; but we English prefer to be quite sure righteousness is righteousness and not a spurious imitation. Doubtless the Nationalists in Egypt—and those who trouble to think about it in India—imagine they have righteousness on their side, but Mr. Roosevelt tells the Egyptian Nationalists, as he would tell Indian, that they are neither desirous nor capable of guaranteeing primary justice and are trying to bring murderous chaos on the land. If the British are not there some other nation will be—just as with India and well, now the Monroe doctrine is not quite what it was when first propounded and can stretch as far as the Philippines, why should it not prove sufficiently elastic to reach Egypt ? The ex-President does not appear to be anxious about that however and is quite anxious that England shall come to the conclusion it is her duty to stay in Egypt and establish order—otherwise she should make room for some other nation. But England has not yet tired of the effort to reform Egypt and there are signs that the "mailed fist" is to be tried, the velvet glove having proved more or less a failure.

Either as regards Egypt or Uganda Mr. Roosevelt would advocate no sentimentality. He would have no alien race compete with the settlers in East Africa, by which, we take it he means he would keep out Asiatics, European aliens, no matter their character have equal rights all over the world, so we do not suppose it is suggested that differential treatment shall be extended to them in East Africa. How Mr. Roosevelt came to the firm conclusion he announces—that "Sir Percy Girouard is admirably fitted to deal wisely and firmly with the problems of the country, is was only necessary to follow his lead, and to give him a cordial backing. British rule only needs to advance along the paths they had already marked out,"—we do not know ; unless, as the fair sex forms its opinions, by intuition. Still he was not far wrong in saying that "No nook of territory in the universe showed such astonishing progress from the most hideous misery to prosperity as the Sudan." So much may be found in the Blue Books and in magazines and it required no prolonged period of personal observation to deduce that fact. It is undeniable that at an extraordinarily small cost of blood and money an enormous area of country has been rescued from a savage despotism, and some millions of people have been given the advantages of settled peace and honest government. But even with regard to the Sudan, we were told only last week, in a new work on the subject by Mr. H. L. Tangye, that though the outlook is entirely peaceful, there is always the possibility of a storm. "Pacification and instruction," he says, "are proceeding with remarkable success. The clouds of chaos and barbarism are being gradually dispersed, and the foundations have been laid of a State which, diversities and divergencies notwithstanding, will, under European guidance, assert its right to a respected and useful place among the countries of the earth." But underneath an appearance of calmness lie smouldering fires. The ambitions of the slave traders cannot easily be eradicated; the smart caused by the supression of that most lucrative of occupations and the consequent interference with the Arab social fabric still irritates; the inherent detestation of an infidel rule, however tolerant, and echoes of the Nationalist movement in Egypt, and, indeed, of events in Asia, combine to render "Fire and Sword in the Sudan" once again eminently possible. We do not know whether Mr. Roosevelt referred to this aspect of the case, but we presume that he would have us deal with this too without timidity or sentimentality. Meantime, however, it is satisfactory to know that in the remote, pestilential and dangerous districts where backward natives live, a single Englishman rules over a vast kingdom. And few can appreciate the capacity, the courage, the tact, and the devotion with which these admirable, unknown public servants perform their task. There is no mere perfunctory discharge of administrative duties, but a forceful, intelligent, personal mastery of every condition and each individual problem, a painstaking grasp of detail, a masterful grip where the master is needed.

REFORM IN CEYLON. A WHITE Paper which has been issued at Home by the Colonial Office throws some interesting light on the agitation which has been proceeding in Ceylon for reform. There, as in India, the educated class amongst the native population is small, but politically it looms or would loom very big and to this the Singhalese agitation has been practically confined. Various societies and public bodies have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State representing that the form of Government in Ceylon is antiquated and unsatisfactory, that the European community is over-represented and has a greater voice than the native community in the selection of Crown nominees, and finally that election, and not Government nomination, is the system by which the Legislative Council should be appointed. They also object to the appointment of representatives of various races, contending that the inhabitants of the Island should be regarded and treated as one nation. Sir Henry MoCallum, in a despatch which accompanied this memorial, did not mince matters. First of all pointing out "that the memorialists were all of a small class, educated on Western rather than Oriental lines, who were mainly confined to the town populations on the Western seaboard and the Jaffna Peninsula, he declared that hardly any of them had any wide experience of the colony or any close knowledge of the rural population. For them to speak of the wants of the Singhalese as a whole was absurd, he implied. He added that seeing that the majority of the islanders were of the agricultural class who took little account of political institutions, and who, most of them, had little conception of any political entity beyond a village, it was in the last degree inaccurate and misleading to represent them as entertaining any wide feeling of discontent. Admitting that the government of the colony was antiquated, he considered it satisfactory, and argued that any introduction of the elective system would result only in the over-representation of the Western educated classes. The bulk of the inhabitants being ignorant and ill-fitted to express their needs, they were best represented by nominated officials. Further and most important, the elective principle would quickly bring into being the professional agitator who produces little but unrest among the people. He held that an additional member for the western educated natives would be enough to meet the situation. Lord Crewe, while agreeing with the Governor on most points, considered that the elective element might be introduced with advantage as far as the European and burgher communities are concerned. Accordingly under his scheme four members will be elected by limited constituencies instead of being appointed by Government. He gives one representative to the Western educated Singhalese, taking him away from the European community and adds the Principal Civil Medical Officer to preserve the official majority. Thus the native agitators are gratified at having got something, but the European community is up in arms. They are offering the most strenuous objection to the reduction of their representation, and some of them are even opposed to the substitution of election for nomination in their case. They claim three unofficial members and seem determined to pester the Colonial Office until they get their way.

TO THE MEMORY OF EDWARD VII. THE desirability of perpetuating the memory of the late King-Emperor, in India, seems to be generally recognised, though we do not see that any appreciable effort has yet been made towards publicly discussing the subject. We have had enough and more than enough of meetings to express regret and pass resolutions of condolence; and to send to bereaved royalty any further messages of the kind is questionable taste, if not the refinement of cruelty. They can but serve to re-open wounds and prolong mental suffering. Those who contemplate holding further meetings of the kind referred to must know the time is passed. They would do well to abandon the idea, and concentrate their energies on an effort to secure for us a lasting memorial of the late King-Emperor's rule. Several suggestions have been put forward as to the form the memorial should take—one being that a college for Indian ladies—royal and noble ladies, the wives and daughters of Princes and nobles—should be established. We find objection is taken to this proposal on two grounds—first that the Indian princes and nobles are well able to provide for, and educate their own womenkind, without national help and the second, that Bombay memorial shall be from Bombay and in Bombay. Of course we condemn the spirit of parochialism, but we cannot but sympathise with those who harbour this feeling. Bombay subscribed to the Queen Victoria Memorial, and what have we to show for it ? For the money which went to the Victoria Memorial in Calcutta we have scraps of information, at long intervals, showing that this sum of money has been spent in one way and that sum in another ; that the plans have undergone this or that alteration, and that even if everything else were satisfactory, we have at best contributed to the beautification of a distant city which but few of us will ever see. If Bombay desires to erect a memorial to Edward VII, the sooner it sets to work the better and the greater chance there will be that our own capital will reap whatsoever benefit there may be. If we hold back, may find Calcutta again offering to take charge of the money we collect and to spend it to her own advantage.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY. A GOVERNMENT Resolution on the Administration of the Reformatory School at Yeravda in the Bombay Presidency during last year remarks that it was satisfactory except in respect of the licensing-out system. The system of licensing certain selected boys to employers in the neighbourhood of the school is one which enters very largely into the administration of this establishment, and in 1909, when there was an average daily number of 155 boys in the school, 64 lads were so licensed. Of these eleven ran away from their employers and twelve were returned to the school as unsatisfactory, a serious proportion amounting to more than a third of those serving out. The system is one, which if carefully carried out, has the firm approval of Government, who remark that it is of great importance for the successful working of the institution, but during 1909 it seems fairly obvious that it had only a lax supervision. Either the boys were licensed out too early before the discipline of the school had sufficiently engrained in them industrious and orderly habits, or insufficient care had been exercised in the selection of suitable masters. Government urges greater caution in both matters, but on the other hand has a good word to say for the more thorough tracing of boys after discharge, which was affected during 1909. At the beginning of the year there were 179 boys under sentence, of whom 150 were in the reformatory and 29 serving out on license, while at the end there were 189 boys of whom 25 were serving out. Those in the reformatory were taught gardening, carpentry, smithy, painting and varnishing and bookbinding.

MAJOR SMYTH, R.E., Nizam's State Railway, has 16 months leave from the 2nd proximo.

ESTIMATES have been sanctioned for quarters for European drivers and firemen on the N. W. Railway at Quetta; also for remodelling the traffic yard.

IT is stated that tribal feuds are still proceeding between the Khans of Bajour, the Mullahs being unable apparently to patch up a truce between the contending parties.

IT is notified that from the first proximo, the rates for private, State and Press Inland telegrams between Burma and Ceylon will be reduced to the same level, as those for similar telegrams between India and Ceylon.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Empire" suggesting that a most suitable Memorial to the late King Edward VII., the Peace-maker, would be the enlargement of the Calcutta Cathedral. He maintains that the building is now quite inadequate for the large and increasing congregation of the Church of England community and believes that the present Cathedral is only a part of the original building designed for Bishop Wilson.

SEALS caught during the past season by the Newfoundland fleet numbered 333 342 and were valued at £125,566. The Board of Education have decided to make additional grants under the head of educational experiments for the employment of French and German assistant teachers in English secondary schools. The grants will, as a rule, be £30 for each assistant.

A MYSTERIOUS burglary recently took place on the Brasilian training "ship Benjamin-Constant," now undergoing repairs in Toulon harbour. A safe containing the sum of £6,000, destined for the payment of dockyard hands, was removed from the commander's cabin by means of a rope and pulley by three men, who boarded the ship during the night from a small boat.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

A New Turn in German Political Life.

BERLIN, MAY 13.

IT will be remembered that with the passing of the Financial Bills last summer a complete change in the mutual relations of the large parties was brought about. The centre party that after the elections of 1907 had taken a back seat, came again well to the foreground as was outwardly apparent by their filling the post of the Vice-President of the Imperial Diet. As there were no politically important new bills discussed during the session that is now near at end, the change was, however, not so well marked by the outcome of the legislative labour of the German Diet.

All the more was the ascendancy of the Centrists fell in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, where this party had never possessed as much influence as in the German Diet. A new Prussian Franchise Bill gave the occasion for the coalition of the Conservatives with the Centrists to lay their will on the government and the minority composed of the Liberals and Moderates and to frame an Act of the highest constitutional importance entirely according to their own liking. It almost got the appearance as though in future the centre party would give the decision in Prussia as well as in the German Empire.

But then the Prussian Prime Minister Baron Bethman-Hollweg stepped in. When the Bill with those amendments of the Conservative-Centrist Coalition came before the Upper House, the Prime Minister declared that the Government could not accept the clauses inserted by the Chamber of Deputies. Nevertheless the majority of the Upper House, contented itself with a few unimportant alterations of the Bill sent up by the other house. At the second reading the Prime Minister declared even more emphatically that the Government would not advice the king to sanction this Legislative Act unless it was greatly improved. This second declaration had the desired effect. At the second reading the majority of the Upper House adopted such amendments as the Government wished and as the Moderate parties in the other house are likely to find acceptable.

Quite naturally the Centrist party will make every effort to prevent the so amended Bill to become law. Its papers leave no doubt that when the amended Bill comes again before the Chamber of Deputies, the Centrists will unanimously vote against it. There are two reasons for this attitude. One is to be found in the offended pride of the party that was already credited with playing the first part in Home politics. The other is the calculation that the now proposed change in the Franchise Law will deprive the Centre of some of its seats in Rhenish Prussia. Of all political parties in Germany the Centre is most jealous of its stronghold in the Roman Catholic parts of the country. The boast that it can depend on all its constituencies belongs to the stock-in-trade of its parliamentary dealings.

It is, therefore, easily understood that the acceptance of the amendments by the Conservatives of the second Chamber would mean the break-up of the coalition. An inducement for the Conservatives to change their attitude is the hope held out to them that thereby the Liberals might be gained over to vote for the Bill so that it would get a majority. The consequence would be that the rupture between Conservatives and Liberals may be healed again ; all the more so as there are many legislative acts expected in which both parties have a similar interest. This timely reconciliation would have a great effect upon the General Elections for the German Diet that have to take place at the latest by the end of 1911. By mutual help both parties may hope to keep the Social Democrats out of many districts where they formerly profited from the split of the Conservative and Liberal voters. It has been proved by the elections of 1907 that by their union the Liberals and Conservatives took 40 seats out of the hands of the Social Democracy. Unfortunately the prospect for the next elections is not so bright because the Radicals are not likely to join the Block again.

Nevertheless the success of the Prime Minister with the Upper House will prove of great consequences. It will probably separate the Conservatives from their new friends and turn them back to their old alliance. That would mean a direct loss to the Social Democrats and an indirect one to the Centrists. For it is one of the peculiar features of German politics that with the growth of the Social Democratic party the Centrists gain their influence on the Government. The nerve of the Block policy inaugurated by Prince Bulow was the havock brought over the Social Democrats and the freeing of the Government from the compulsion to gain the support of the Centrist for getting a working majority in the Diet. Now the chances are again that the presuppositions of a wholesome Block policy are restored by the firm attitude of the Prime Minister.

THE ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

The thorough-going zeal with which the German Colonial Office endeavours to develop the resources of the German Colonies in Africa and the South Seas has borne its fruit already in a threefold way as is evident from the figures of the Imperial Budget. In the first place we find a considerable reduction of the auxiliary grants by the Home Government. Despite the large extension of the railway system the Colonies need for the current year only a subsidy of a little over 1,4 million pounds, i.e., about ten per cents. less than in the previous year. Secondly we find for the first time a contribution by the Colonial administration for the expenditure of the Colonial Office. Thirdly the Colony of South Western Africa has strengthened its financial position to such an extent that it can place its own public loans on the money market. It owns this success principally to the wonderful diamond finds. Indeed a somewhat premature motion has been discussed in the Imperial Diet that the expenses of the military African expeditions of former years may be recovered from the now flourishing mining concerns in the Colony.

The scale of economic progress in the colonies is obvious from the increase of their self-earned revenue. From 1906 to the current year the amount could be nearly doubled, from 3-4 to 1 1-3 million pounds. Over one-fourth of this rise is accounted for by the export duty on Southwest-African diamonds. Then we find a considerable increase of the white population in the last year. From 13,858 persons in 1908 the figure rose to 15,465 in the beginning of 1909. It is a good sign for the future that of this increase of 1,607 people nearly one half (750 souls) consists of female immigrants. Again South-western-Africa takes the lion's share with 1,200 new settlers. Of railways in working order 2,367 kilometres were returned by the end of 1,909, while 1,346 kilometres are still building. For a number of newly proposed lines the first instalments have been granted by the Imperial Diet.

Special pains are taken by the Colonial Development Committee to promote the cultivation of cotton in the German Colonies. On one hand well suited districts have been opened for enterprising planters who provide their own capital and the latest machinery. But perhaps more important is the success in persuading the natives to produce this staple. By giving advice, guaranteeing the selling prices and distributing premiums the Committee has done useful work. Most encouraging is the progress made in the Togo Colony ; then follows East Africa, while a promising beginning has been made in the Camercons.

India-rubber and gutta-purcha are exported from Togo, the Cameroons, East-Africa, New-Guinea and Samoa. The formerly prevailing system of exhausting the wild growth has been replaced by rational methods and careful planting. The profits of the new system depend largely on the price of the product in the world's market. It is therefore of great importance that the sudden fall of prices in 1908 has been superseded lately by a new boon for India-rubber. Of other tropical plantations those of coffee, cacao, sisal-grass, coco and oil palms help to swell the export roll. The present low price of copra seems to be no serious drawback for this old production of the South Sea Islands. Tobacco is grown in ever-increased quantities by the natives of East Africa and by the farmers in South-western Africa. Most surprising is the large export of Indian corn from Togo; it is accounted for by the exceptionally high prices ruling in Europe.

Cattle rearing seems to have a great future in South Western Africa, the climate being very favourable for horses, sheep and goats. Ostrich farms are a new feature in the Colony ; they pay very well owing to the present fashion for large feathers.

Of mineral products the diamonds of South-western Africa have a favourable market at Antwerp. But just as important are the copper and lead ores of the Otavi mines. This year for the first time lead has been exported in a quantity of 3,020 tons. On the Marshall islands phosphate is found in large quantities and easily sold in the European market.

The whole value of the foreign trade of the German Colonies in Africa and the South Seas amounted to nearly 7 million pounds in 1908. It was much larger in 1909 ; but the total figures are not yet out. Considering the extent of these districts the amount is yet comparatively small. But it is to be taken into consideration that Germany could found her colonies only in such countries as were considered of no value by older colonising nations. Who should have thought that the dry sands of South-western Africa could ever be productive of anything worth having. Now it has been proved that even there patient labour finds its recompensation. At any rate Germany has every reason to be satisfied with the latest development of her colonial possessions.

L. ASCH.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature, the Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, stating that an electric cable of the B. E. S. and T. Company in Apollo Street was damaged by the Water Department while renewing a watering post sluice. The Company had claimed a sum of Rs. 591 7-1 being the cost of making good the damage. After prolonged correspondence, the Company now agreed to accept Rs. 450 in settlement of the claim and the Commissioner requested the sanction of the Committee under section 517 (b) of the Municipal Act to the modified claim being admitted. This was accordingly sanctioned.

TRAFFIC IN ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Consideration was then given by the Committee to a letter from Mr. Joosab Haji to the Chairman, Municipal Corporation. The letter stated that since the advent of electric tram-cars and Municipal motor vehicles the traffic in Abdul Rehman Street has been so congested that people could hardly pass through the street with safety and that this state of affairs was rendered worse by the utter disregard shown by the drivers of these vehicles. He complained also of the noise and bustle caused by these cars and the smoke and dust raised by them, and requested that the route of Municipal motor vehicles may be diverted and the speed of the tram cars slackened so as to obviate the existing danger to the public and that the drivers may be severely dealt with in cases of accidents.

The Managing Engineer of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, submitted a letter to the Commissioner on this subject as also the Executive Health Officer. The former said :—"I have the honour to make the following remarks upon two of the paragraphs in Mr. Joosab Haji Suleman's letter which refer to this Company. I am making such arrangements that it will be impossible for any of our cars to exceed a speed of about 12 miles an hour. Mr. Suleman's statement that our cars travel from Pydhowni to Crawford Market in 10 seconds is, of course, absurd. The distance is 526 of a mile and to travel this distance in 10 seconds the cars would have to run at 190 miles an hour. I beg strongly to differ from Mr. Suleman's opinion that our drivers are dealt with more leniently than the drivers of ordinary vehicles in cases of accidents. Considering the irresponsibility of ordinary vehicular traffic in Bombay, I consider that our drivers do their work wonderfully well, and, as has been proved by numerous acquittals, they are often wrongfully accused of negligence." The latter wrote :—"The Steam Motors have been running 6 months and considering that the system is new to the inhabitants and that Bombay is a very crowded City, very little inconvenience has been felt. Owing to the use of these three motors 150 trips daily of refuse carts drawn by bullocks have been removed from the streets of B Ward, thus reducing the nuisance caused by congestion—the smell, and the dropping of refuse in the streets. The motor waggons pass up Abdul Rahiman Street as it is the most convenient for all concerned but are diverted on the return journey. The complainants wish to enjoy the advantages as tenants and owners of frontages in the busiest thoroughfares, but they must remember that Bombay is a very populous and progressive City. The streets are made for traffic and if owing to the rapid increase of trade and commerce the streets are now not wide enough the remedy is the same as in other cities in the world and the great factor in improving communication and dissipating the lethargic condition of the people is the increase of traffic. With regard to our motors disturbing sleep, the latest trip is made at 8 p.m. (B. T.) and every care is taken to reduce the nuisance due to smoke as no firing is allowed on the streets, if possible, and the best coal is used. It must be remembered that our three motors are only a small element in the noises in the City due to increased traffic and the same argument will hold good here, as in other cities, that locomotion by electric, petrol and steam motor traffic has come to stay and that Bombay must be prepared to expand to meet the increased traffic."

The two letters were placed before the Standing Committee with the Commissioner's endorsement that the route at present adopted for the motor vans is most convenient and that there exists no reason for altering it.

It was resolved that the party should be informed in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

A PATENT has recently been taken out by Mr. C. W. Bowles, of Patiala, for an apparatus for giving greater stability to aeroplanes of the monoplane type. By this arrangement it is claimed that the current of air is induced to pass directly under the wing or made to pass away from the wing entirely, thus allowing a quicker turning movement and the bringing of the machine round on an even keel. It may also be brought into use when the wind is gusty and allows the machine to hover, instead of being driven backwards or turned round. It is worked by a single lever near the aviator's seat, or it can be set to work automatically by a spring said to elongate at a predetermined pressure.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY AT PRETORIA.

King George Sends a Hopeful Message.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Union was formally inaugurated at Pretoria to-day. Lord and Lady Gladstone attended a special service in the Cathedral, and afterwards proceeded to the Legislative Assembly, where Lord Gladstone's commission was read in English and Dutch, and the oath was taken in the presence of the Union Ministers. There was a distinguished attendance, but the gathering was sombre in appearance owing to the mourning.

Sir J. H. De Villiers has been created Baron on the occasion of the Union, and also the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Africa.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

King George has sent a message to the people of South Africa on the birthday of the Union. His Majesty expresses the earnest hope and strong confidence that the new constitution under Divine Providence, will further the highest welfare of South Africa, and add strength to the Empire.

LATER.

Mr. Botha's Cabinet is favourably received as a whole in South Africa, but some of the Natal papers view the preponderance of the Dutch askance.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON EAST AFRICA.

No Alien Race should Compete with Britain.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE EGYPT SPEECH.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his speech at the Guildhall, spoke of East Africa, Uganda and the Sudan. He felt peculiar sympathy for the settlers in East Africa, because they strongly reminded him of the American pioneers and ranchmen. No alien race should be permitted to come into competition with them. Fortunately Sir Percy Girouard was admirably fitted to deal wisely and firmly with the problems of the country. It was only necessary to follow his lead, and to give him a cordial backing.

In regard to Uganda, British rule only needed to advance along the paths they had already marked out. No nook or territory in the universe showed such astonishing progress from the most hideous misery to prosperity as the Sudan.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The comments on Mr. Roosevelt's speech with regard to Egypt are not resentful, though some are bantering.

The *Times* says, "It would show a sad lack of humour to take in bad part sincere, reasonable and friendly criticism."

The *Daily Chronicle* says, "This unique performance can hardly be recommended for imitation. It is Mr. Roosevelt's way."

The *Morning Leader* writes, "It is well that it does not happen every day. Our effete institutions might not stand a series of shocks."

The *Daily News* rebukes Mr. Roosevelt for a breach of conventions and wonders what reception a British statesman would meet with in America, if he delivered a similar lecture. It doubts Mr. Roosevelt's appreciation of the complexity of the problem.

The *Morning Post* says the speech sounds like a piece of abstract logic, but what does it mean in concrete? The journal proceeds to show the difficulty of changing the form of Government and the danger of despotism.

The *Daily Telegraph* considers that Mr. Roosevelt has told a humiliating truth. "A change in personnel is necessary and a new Agent should immediately be sent to Cairo to restore our prestige."

The *Daily Mail* says the warning is justified. Sir Eldon Gorst is largely responsible.

The *Standard* writes, "We cannot deny that the humiliating rebuke is deserved."

THE KAISER'S INDISPOSITION.

Visit of the Belgian King.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Kaiser was absent from the State dinner last night, at which the Crown Prince and the King of the Belgians exchanged cordial toasts.

The Emperor's condition is improving, and it is hoped that he will attend the Parade to-day.

LATER.

The Crown Prince took the place of the Kaiser to-day in the Berlin parade.

The Crown Prince, speaking at the Banquet proposing the toast of the King and Queen of the Belgians, referred to Germany's friendliness and neighbourliness towards Belgium. He retanced the settlement of the Congo boundary as evidence of mutual goodwill.

King Albert replied emphasising in warmest terms the value Belgium attached to German friendship.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF FRANCE.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Braid has won the golf championship of France.

THE DERBY.

LEMBERG WINS THE RACE.

Neil Gow a Close Fourth.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 31.

Gog, ridden by Wells, is a probable starter for the Derby.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Derby was run at Epsom this afternoon with the following result :—

Lemberg..... 1
Greenback 2
Charles O'Malley..... 3

The weather for the Derby was fine and an enormous crowd witnessed the race. The betting at the start was :—

7 to 4 against Lemberg.
100 to 8 against Greenback.
33 to 1 against Charles O'Malley.

Place betting was 9 to 4 against Admiral Hawke, and others were at proportionate odds.

Fifteen ran. Greenback settled down with a lead from Lemberg, Wildflower and Neil Gow with Cardinal Beaufort following. There was little alteration in the order until a few yards from the post when Lemberg passed Greenback and won by a neck. Two lengths separated the second and the third. Neil Gow was a close fourth.

The jockeys were the same as already given. The remaining horses ran in the following order:—Neil Gow, Admiral Hawke, Ulster King, Cardinal Beaufort, Wildflower, San Antonio, Gog, Swynford, General Botha, Malpas, Glazebrook and Rokeby.

LORD MINTO'S SUCCESSOR.

Civilian Appointment Likely.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The appointment of the Viceroy is being considered, but nothing has yet been decided. Opinion prevails that he will be a civilian, the appointment of a soldier bearing special significance, which is regarded as incompatible with the present situation in India.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

Union with Greece Insisted on.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

Telegrams, received in Athens from Canea, state that the Cretan Government has sent a note appealing to the Powers not to delay union with Greece. Other Government than Hellenic will be a failure.

FISHING-BOAT SUNK AT FALMOUTH.

Four Men Drowned.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The destroyer "Quail" was manœuvring without lights in Falmouth Bay last night, when she sank a fishing boat and four men were drowned.

AUSTRIAN ARMAMENTS.

New and Heavy Expenditure.

LONDON, MAY 31.

Vienna advices state that the Finance Minister has announced a fresh permanent military expenditure of £3,750,000, owing to the increase in recruits, and an expenditure on naval construction of £12,500,000.

REGISTRATION OF AEROPLANES.

Action by the United States.

LONDON, JUNE 1

Mexico and the United States are negotiating a treaty for compulsory registration of respective aeroplanes and dirigible balloons. The treaty provides for punishment of unlicensed machines as smugglers and pirates.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The King's birthday will be officially observed on Midsummer Day.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The death is announced of Sir William Brampton Gurdon.

[The Right Hon. Sir William Brampton Gurdon, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., was born in 1840, being the youngest son Mr. Brampton Gurdon, Mr. P. for Letton (Norfolk,) was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1863 he was appointed (by competition) clerk in the Treasury. Deceased was Private Secretary to the late Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1865, and as Prime Minister 1868-74. He served on a monetary conference in Paris in 1878. He was on a special mission to South Africa, and became chairman of the Committee of Selection, House of Commons. Sir William owned 3,000 acres.

THE LATE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The following cable from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy is published:—"The Lord Chamberlain gives notice that all previous orders for official celebrations of His late Majesty's Birthday, the 24th of June next and the 9th of November next, are cancelled.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

Good Prices Obtained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

At to-day's sixth opium sale 660 chests were sold for Rs. 71,07,500. The average price per chest was Rs. 3,177. At the last sale the prices averaged Rs. 3,082 per chest.

A GOOD RAILWAY YEAR.

148 Lakhs Profit in 1909.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

The Annual Administration Report of the Railway Board for 1909 is issued. During that year the total length of railways was brought up to 31,490 miles. The actual capital outlay, excluding premia for the purchase of companies lines from the commencement on all open lines amounted at the close of the calendar year 1909 to Rs. 42,93320 lakhs, and that on lines under construction to Rs. 499.40 lakhs. In addition Rs. 98.91 lakhs were incurred on miscellaneous items, English stores, etc., connected with the railways. The total outlay amounted to Rs. 43.562'51 lakhs. The financial result to the State during the year 1909 of the working of the State Railways after meeting, in addition to the expenses of working, all charges for interest on capital outlay by the State and on capital raised by companies, also annuity payments connected with the purchase of railways by the State, was a net gain of Rs. 17'16 lakhs, or £114,000. This result, however, is arrived at after inclusion in the charges against revenue of a sum of Rs. 126.69 lakhs or £845,000 representing the portion of annuity payments in redemption of capital. Omitting this item, which is not properly a revenue charge, the true result for the year is a net gain of Rs. 143,85 lakhs or £959,000.

The gross earnings of all Indian Railways during the year 1909 amounted in round figures to Rs. 4,706. 38 lakhs, compared with Rs. 4,482 69 lakhs in 1908, an increase of Rs. 223'69 lakhs, while the working expenses were less than in 1908, by Rs. 61'77 lakhs. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 2,067 '90 lakhs against Rs. 1,782' 44 lakhs in 1908, or an increase of Rs. 285' 46 lakhs. These net earnings yielded a return on the capital outlay on open lines, i.e. mileage earning revenue of 4'81 per cent as compared with 4'33 in 1908. The total number of passengers carried was 328 million against 321 million, and the earnings therefrom amounted to Rs. 1,565 lakhs against Rs. 1,536 lakhs. The number of third class passengers carried was increased by 6'97 million and the earnings therefrom by Rs. 32 lakhs. There was a decrease by Rs. 5'74 lakhs in the earnings from Intermediate class passengers, which occurred chiefly on the Nizam's Guaranteed State and Great Indian Peninsula Railways. The average rate, charged to passengers of all classes, was 2.43 pies per mile just over 1/5th of a penny and the average distance travelled was about 38 miles. There have been no material fluctuations in these figures since 1884. The aggregate tonnage of goods moved was nearly 61 million tons, and the earnings were 2,512 lakhs or a decrease of one and a half million tons, with an increase in earnings of 180 lakhs. The usual interesting facts are given regarding the traffic in seeds, gold, cotton, salt and jute.

The report deals fully with the important surveys and works completed, and in dealing with accidents shows that only 1 person was killed in 426 millions of miles travelled. A list of important contracts entered into is given, and with the report is issued an excellent railway system map.

CONFERENCE AT GUNTUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

The Kistna Guntur District Conference opened yesterday at Guntur with the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillay in the chair. About 150 delegates attended and a large number of visitors. In the course of his presidential address the Chairman said they had now very little of real unhealthy unrest in the presidency and they should be thankful that Government had not misunderstood the situation, so as to give room to serious complaints. There was mutual knowledge and good feeling and the time had come for us to suggest to Government that the operations of the C. I D. might be restricted, so that they might cease to be a nuisance to decent folk. Referring to the question of Indians in South Africa he said the tale of wrong doing and agony reached them day after day. "Thou shalt hate Asiatics" had been substituted for "Thou shalt love thy neighbour." It may be that the recent awakening to the "unity" of the British Empire, might work a change in the sentiments of even White Colonists in the British dominions, and they might cease persecution and allow His Majesty's Indian subjects to live peaceably by their side and contribute their share to the glory of the common Empire.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

To Remain in Winter at Simla.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

It has been decided to keep practically the whole of the Army Headquarters Offices in Simla in future during the winter. The Commander-in-Chief will take with him a camp office to Calcutta, this including His Excellency's Military Secretary's Office, but the whole of the other Army Headquarters Offices will remain in Simla.

MURDER OF A POLICE OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

Mr. Fergusson, Assistant Commissioner, the Police Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent have returned from Mangtawala, the scene of the Sub-Inspector's murder. One of the suspected culprits has not yet been arrested. The other has made a statement pleading not guilty, and denying that he slept on the roof alone with the deceased Sub-Inspector that night.

REMOVAL OF BROTHELS.

Lahore Residents' Agitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

A deputation of traders and residents of Anarkali, the most frequented street of Lahore, that unites the city with the civil station, waited on the Deputy Commissioner requesting him to remove houses of ill-fame that abound in Anarkali street and are the centre of great nuisance. The Deputy Commissioner promised to give the subject his best consideration.

MOHMANDS MAKING AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

According to frontier reports, the Halimsai section of the Mohmands have, with the encouragement of their Mullahs, taken to manufacturing ammunition for themselves. It is also stated that the Amir has allowed Sirdar Khan to return to the Mohmand country.

TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

New Bills Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, JUNE 1.

On Monday noon there was a meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council at the Dewan's room with Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalchariar C. I. E., Dewan, as President. On the motion of Mr. Anands Rao, Government Pleader, permission was granted to introduce bills to amend the Stamp Regulation and the Breach of Contract Regulation. The Select Committees' reports on the Hackney Carriage Bill, the Cattle Trespass Bill together with Bills as amended by Committee were considered and adopted by the Council with some modifications. These were then reserved for final reading. The Census Bill was introduced and finally passed. Four Regulations were reported as having received the assent of His Highness the Maharajah.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Transvaal Deportees to Attend.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

The Madras Provincial Congress opens at Kurnool on the 7th instant. Arrangements for the Conference are in rapid progress. A pandal which would accommodate about 500 persons is in course of construction and will be ready by the end of the week. So far, delegates have been elected by the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Nellore, Madura, Rajahmundry and Cocanada District Congress Committees and by the Taluka Congress Committee at Penukonda.

Mr. Polak has accepted the invitation of the Reception Committee to attend the Conference. It is likely that some of the Transvaal deportees who are now in Madras may attend the Conference.

A RAILWAY INCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The Railway Police of Asansol some time ago arrested a European of Calcutta for having insulted Mrs. Moore, a European lady passenger.

The complainant in her statement before the Sub-Divisional Officer said that she was returning to Asansol from Ondal by the 6 p.m. train, and when she entered the compartment she found a gentleman sleeping. No sooner did the train start than the accused woke up and sat by her side on the same bench. Mrs. Moore told him to move off, when the accused said he was Lord Kitchener's son. When the train arrived at Raneegunge, Mrs. Moore reported the matter to the stationmaster, who put her into a 2nd class compartment and telephoned to the railway police at Asansol. The accused was released on bail of Rs. 50.

The accused admitted having committed the offence, but pleaded drunkenness.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

THE BHAI PARMAND APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

The District Magistrate to-day heard the argument in the Parmanand security case appeal. The Pleader for the appellant argued that Parmanand on return from England abjured politics and became a religious preacher. The Bomb Manual found in his possession was either placed by the police or Ajit Singh's brother, Kishensing.

Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, in reply, said Parmanand was on the most intimate terms with the seditionists with whom he lived and worked. He was a friend of Hardyal James, the author of "Ca Ira" and other men of revolutionary ideas with whom he corresponded and also wrote to the vernacular papers in the Punjab which have been convicted of sedition. The Magistrate promised to pass orders to-morrow.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LITIGANT.

Sequel to a Business Venture.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

Mr. Share, a young European, some time ago took a lease with two others from Messrs. Burn and Co. of a pottery works at Dhanban. The concern proved unsuccessful, and litigation ensued between the partners. Mr. Share losing his case in all the courts here then appealed to Privy Council. Recently he received a message from England saying that he had lost there also. This completely unnerved him, and he took a revolver and shot himself. The bullet penetrated the lungs, and he died immediately.

CHARGE AGAINST EURASIAN OFFICIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

Bellgard, a Eurasian ticket collector, employed on the Eastern Bengal Railway, has been charged before the Deputy Magistrate of Dinajpur, with assaulting a female passenger at Parbatipur Railway station. The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A PAY OFFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The accused in the Dhanbad Railway robbery case were committed yesterday to the Sessions. In this case three persons, two clerks and a peon, attached to the Dhanbad pay office were sent up on a charge of stealing Rs. 10,000 from the pay office. One of the accused turned approver, and made an incriminating statement. The Magistrate committed the other two accused to the Sessions.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON TOBACCO COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

Another application was made yesterday by Messrs. D. Macropolo and Company for a warrant against S. Hatzopolo, formerly manager of that firm, on a charge of criminal breach of trust. It was believed that the defendant was in Bombay. The Magistrate passed the following order: "Warrant with bail order of Rs. 1,000. Wire Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to detain accused on identification of Messrs. Macropolo and Company."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

"TRUTH" ON THE UNREST.

"Truth" ascribes the main cause of the unrest in India to the Homeric struggle between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. It says that "by allowing the Viceroy's office to be dragged through the mud of personal controversy, Mr. Balfour has done more than any living man to undermine authority in India, and sow the seeds of the present political unrest." The judgment may be due in part to partizanship, and party to ignorance. The seeds of the unrest were sown long before the unfortunate incident which led to the resignation by Lord Curzon of his viceroyalty. I do not know if Mr. Labouchere has heard of the partition of Bengal, which created great irritation in Bengal, or whether he is aware of the inflammatory writings of a section of the Indian press, which was allowed a free hand until it had succeeded in propagating active discontent and mischief. Although I do not agree with those who affirm that but for the partition, there would have been no disaffection, it is unquestionable that it was much aggravated by that measure which was the parting gift of Lord Curzon, because it could be readily used as a convenient handle by mischief-mongers in furtherance of their object. In spite of persistent efforts to keep it going, the partition agitation has nearly died out, and even "the Bengalee" was recently constrained to admit that it might now be accepted as an inevitable fact. It is not the Curzon-Kitchener episode, nor even the partition of Bengal, that was primarily responsible for all the troubles we have had. The ferment has been produced by the baser newspapers, eager to snatch at any excuse for reviling the Government. From inveighing against particular acts of the Government, they proceeded to question its very title to rule India, and the crusade was led against it under the cover of Swadeshi and Swaraj. When the National Congress pronounced its benediction upon Swaraj, it made, in the opinion of many thoughtful Indians, a very grave mistake. It is true that the Congress just held up Swaraj as an abstract ideal for realization in some dim and distant future. It is true that it inculcated the pursuit of this ideal strictly by constitutional means, and in a manner consistent with the permanence of the British rule. But the revolutionaries, seizing their opportunity, raised the cry of India for the Indians. This idea has taken deep root in the mind of fanatics, and it serves admirably to foment sedition and race hatred. I think that Lord Morley was unduly optimistic when he observed in his speech at the Royal Academy dinner that "for the moment the circumstances are satisfactory and hopeful." There is a disposition at head-quarters to be lulled into a sense of security during an interval of apparent calm. The fermentation, so far as I can discern, has not much abated, and the forces which are at work in producing it are, in no wise, affected by the magnanimity or generosity of the rulers. To the revolutionary, it is their all-sufficing condemnation that they are aliens.

MERCENARY MARRIAGES.

A Conference was lately held in Bengal of high caste Hindus, at which the practice of wasting considerable sums of money on marriage celebrations was warmly denounced, and resolutions were carried in condemnation of the growing evil. It is bitterly complained that marriage dinners and dowries subject the resources of the pater-families of limited means to a heavy strain. The custom of paying large sums to eligible youths has developed to an alarming extent in recent years with the spread of English education. Those who have passed University Examinations put themselves up to auction, selling themselves to the highest bidder in the matrimonial market. Advertisements may be seen in Indian newspapers, particularly of Bengal, in which the parents of boys invite offers from those of girls with a view to matrimony. The Graduate is the best prize in the matrimonial market, while a lower price is fixed upon youngsters who have passed inferior examinations. The Hindu father, who is blessed with a number of girls, always considered himself unlucky. Indeed, girls are not regarded with particular favour in the East. An Indian poet has enumerated the causes which may keep a man awake at night from anxiety, and among these he assigns a prominent place to the presence of a number of marriageable daughters in the family. The son, as we regard him, is the light of our eyes, the right arm of his father, the pride and honour of the house. He is indispensable for the performance of the funeral ceremonies which would ensure peace and happiness to the souls of their parents. The mother receives the congratulations of all gossips in the neighbourhood, if she gives birth to the son, and she is grieved, when the offspring happens to be of the inferior sex. For girls were good for nothing. They are of little consequence in the social economy. Their only business in life is to serve their lords and cook their meals. They were a burden to their parents until they are married, and their marriage costs such a lot! Their personality is absorbed in the home of the stranger when they were married, and there they live till the end of their days. The wealthy Hindu of the old order bequeaths but a trivial portion to his daughters, leaving the bulk of his fortune to his sons. It may happen, therefore, that while the daughter, who is married into a poor family, lives in straitened circumstances, her brother may live in splendour and luxury.

THE LOT OF THE GIRL.

The poor girls handicapped in various ways. If she has the misfortune to lose her husband, she must pass her widowhood under the roof of his family, who are apt to regard her with disfavour on account of her ill-luck. She may be employed there as a drudge, she may be the victim of ill-usage from the mother-in-law, but it is a point of honour with her never to leave her husband's home. It is a belief among Indians that the wife brings luck to her husband. If her star is in the ascendant, she will bring him long life and happiness, and bring herself the supreme bliss of dying before him, with all her glass bangles entire and safe. However, if the stars in their courses shed their sinister influence upon her, her ill-luck may cost her husband his life. It is to avoid this calamity that before a match is arranged, the astrologer is called in that he may consult the horoscopes of the intended bride and bridegroom, and tell whether the planets, under which their respective lives are ordained, are favourable to the union. The Parsis take as much precaution as the Hindus to ascertain the harmony of astral influences. If either the wife or the husband dies at an early age, the result is attributed to an ill-assorted match from a planetary point of view. But a disposition is gradually growing up among the less superstitious to connive at the absence of heavenly harmony between the lives of an intended couple, if the bride's parents are very wealthy, and can afford to give her a rich dowry. This disposition, I am sure, will grow stronger as the practice, now so deplored, of selecting a bride on mercenary grounds become more prevalent.

THE BRIDES OF THE GODS.

A policy of non-interference in the religious customs of the people is strictly maintained under British rule. But when a social abuse, although defended on religious grounds, is exceptionally heinous, or a custom is particularly immoral, and when there is no hope of the evil being effectually dealt with by the natural leaders of the people, the Government steps in with a legislative remedy. It is right that where persuasion fails, the law should be enforced in the interests of the commonwealth. The recent order of the Government of Bombay, declaring that dedication of Moorlees to Khandoba is a criminal offence and will be severely punished, has had a salutary effect on the lower classes of Hindus, among whom this custom has acquired the sanctity of religion. It is reported that not a single maid was sacrificed to the custom this year at the temple of Jejuri, and I am delighted to read of a conference of Mahars in that district, at which they resolved against the dedication of virgins to the god in future, adding that whoso acted in contravention of this resolution would be put out of caste. The proposal was actively opposed by one member only. He abused his brethren and threatened them with violence, and being tried for the offence in a court of law, he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one month and a half. In the jail the poor man will have ample leisure to ruminate over his folly and perverseness, and we may hope he will emerge from his confinement a sadder and wiser man. At all events, his example will have a deterrent effect on such of his comrades as are of a like mind.

DION.

JAMNABAI MURDER CASE.

Further Evidence.

WHY THE MURDER WAS COMMITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Ramdayal Mohanlal, Nahnoo Kaloo, Lachhman Gopal, Howsan Mattadin, and Raghunandan Shivdayal with the murder of Jamnabai, widow of Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, on the night of the 20th March last and abetment thereof.

Superintendent Williamson, of the "D" Division, conducted the prosecution; the accused were undefended.

Mr. C. F. Nariman, interpreter, examined by Superintendent Williamson, said on the 6th May last, Mr. A. H. S. Aston recorded the confessions of the second, third and fifth accused and the approver Shivnath Vishvanath in the court, which was cleared. He interpreted the confessions. On the 10th May the confession of the fourth accused was recorded.

The confessions were then put in. All the confessions corroborated the approver's evidence and said they all told the first accused not to kill the lady. The first accused said as she knew him she would get him arrested and she ought to be killed

The approver Shivnath was then further examined by Superintendent Williamson. He said that he next saw the first accused fifteen days after the murder. He (the accused) had gone to the third accused's room. The accused told them that Jamnabai's bhaiya Durgadin had been arrested and subsequently allowed to go by the police on receipt of Rs. 150. The police were also watching him (the accused) and wanted Rs. 125. He (the accused), therefore, asked [illegible] money. Witness and the second accused each paid him Rs. [illegible] and fourth thirty rupees the witness received as his share he spent after purchasing a gold mohar which was found on his person when he was arrested.

The approver then volunteered the following statement: "After Jamnabai died all the rest of us asked why he killed her. Ramdayal (the first accused) said the Bai knew him by sight and had she survived he would have been arrested though the rest of us would escape."

Further hearing was then adjourned.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL AT JALGAON.

The following Press Note was issued yesterday by the Educational Department of the Bombay Government:—

The Trustees of "Goverdhandas Sundardas Charities" having offered to Government a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the erection of a High School at Jalgaon, the following orders have been issued:—The acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to the Trustees of "Goverdhandas Sundardas Charities" for their liberal offer, which should be accepted and the amount should be devoted to the object desired. Government are unable to bind themselves to begin work on the building during the current year, but plans and estimates will be called for without delay and the work executed with all despatch. Accordingly the conditions upon which the gift is accepted will be:—(i) the High School be called the Seth Goverdhandas Sundardas High School; (ii) Government will provide any funds over and above Rs. 50,000 required for building and equipping the school, the style of architecture to be adopted, the accommodation to be provided and the manner of equipment being entirely within their discretion; (iii) that the school will be a purely Government institution.

DEATH BY ALCOHOLIC POISONING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

A sensational case of death from alcoholic poisoning occurred in Calcutta last night, the victim being a rifleman Whymann of the 2nd Rifle Brigade. Deceased with four other comrades last evening made the acquaintance of a European sailor who invited them to drink. In a house at Colliga Bazar they consumed eight bottles of beer and two bottles of whisky. Shortly after both of them fell ill and were removed by friends to the Fort Hospital. Deceased followed them on foot one died on the road.

A VENAL MAGISTRATE.

Sentenced to Eighteen Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

P. V. Vyasa Rao, late Sub-Magistrate of Karur, was charged before Mr. W.S. Marshall, Headquarter Deputy Magistrate of Coimbatore, with having received bribes from parties concerned in criminal cases tried by him. The Magistrate delivered judgment on Saturday convicting the accused who was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Colonel Loch, 1st Brahamans, is appointed officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Lucknow Division, vice Colonel rose on leave.

Lieutenant Cunningham, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 12th Royal Field Artillery, Nasirabad.

Brigadier-General Younghusband, Commanding Derajat Brigade, has four months' leave, Colonel Herbert 19th Punjabis to act.

Lieutenant C.S. Tute, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to Ordnance Department, Ferozepore.

Major-General Tulloch, Commanding the Jhelum Brigade, has three months' leave, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunsterville, 20th Infantry to act.

Colonel Dobbie, Indian Army, has been selected to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster General, Meerut Division, vice Colonel Carnegy, officiating in command of the Abbotabad Brigade.

The Government of India have decided that Indian soldier surveyors attached to a Survey party for extra training may be granted once, during the period of extra training, furlough for two months with passages to and from their homes under conditions governing the grant of such passages in the case of Indian troops. This concession will not affect the number of furloughs with free passages admissible to regiments.

THE "Adyar Bulletin" published at the Theosophical headquarters, Madras, contains a paragraph by Mrs. Besant regarding the Hindu College, Benares. She says that the College is suffering on account of personal differences with the U. P. Government and then goes into details as to when the officials have been in opposition to the College." She waxes eloquent regarding the independence of the College, and concludes, "for in India the policy of saying peace, peace when there is no peace finds favour in most official eyes. I was perilously near a prosecution for my appeal, though there was nothing in it that everyone here does not know to the true and though people whisper to each other the things which I spoke out."

SANGLI STATE.

Progress Under the Administration.

WITHIN a week, writes a local correspondent, Captain R. C. Burke, leaves the shores of India on long furlough after a strenuous, patient and uphill work of carrying on the administration of the Sangli State for over a period of five years during the minority of the young Chief. Captain Burke assumed charge of the Sangli administration on the 17th of February 1905. The Sangli State is divided into six Talukas spread over four collectorates of the Bombay Presidency extending from the river Bhima on the north to the Tungbhadra on the south. It has an area of 1,112 square miles and a population numbering 2,26,128 according to the census of 1901. The gross revenue of the State is Rs. 1,198,505. When Captain Burke assumed charge of the administration there was a cash balance of nearly Rs. 10,20,000. After spending nearly Rs. 20,60,920 on Public Works and the payment of Nazarana of nearly Rs. 6,86,000 to the British Government and after defraying the expenses of over 1,00,000 of rupees incurred in connection with the marriage of the late Chief Shrimant Tatyasaheb's daughter (out of which 70,890 were given to her by way of dowry) the closing cash balance of the State on the 1st of May 1910 was nearly 14 lakhs of rupees. These facts disclose the sound and prosperous condition of the finances of the State.

Captain Burke reorganised the Public Works Department by appointing qualified Sub-Overseers to all the Talukas and by placing the whole Department under a competent State Engineer. Improvements in the Headquarter Town of Sangli have been immense and they have entirely changed the aspect of the town. The massive and stately building of the Sangli High School with its Taj-like dome and Gothic arches have materially added to the architectural beauty of this town. New and extensive offices have been provided for Assistant and Chief Revenue Officers. The Workshops and Stores of Public Works Department and the State Paga have been built on a grand scale. The imposing buildings of the Sangli Law Courts on the flanks of the ancient Fort have added to its picturesque appearance. The Treasury has been rebuilt; the Police Lines have been newly constructed; three new vernacular schools have been built with a girls' school; offices for the Police and an Infectious Diseases Hospital have been erected. In addition to this a State Railway has been constructed at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,80,000 yielding an annual income of 7·8 on the capital outlay. This has been a most profitable investment to the State and is likely to prosper and yield a very handsome return. The project of supplying water to the Sangli Town by pumping out water from the bed of the river Krishna is entrusted to the British Public Works Department and the estimated cost has been placed with the Accountant-General in order to ensure its completion. Besides, in the Talukas three Sub-Judges' Courts were constructed; Mamlatdar's Kacheri was constructed at one of the Talukas; quarters have been provided for the Police and for the Medical Staff. In the villages more than 80 new wells have been constructed, while repairs have been made to some 140 others. Three new Dharamshalas have been erected, while 31 have been extensively repaired. 33 new Chavdies have been made, while 47 have been thoroughly put in order. 26 tanks have been specially repaired as also 80 temples. In fact there is not a single village in the State which does not bear on its face the impress of this administration in the form either of a new Chavdi, new school house, new well, new Dharmashala or a thoroughly repaired temple. Public money could never have been more wisely utilized than by distributing it for the construction of buildings essentially needed for the requirements of the ignorant masses. Except the palace of the Chief and his office which must be according to his test and convenience every public office has been provided and there is no necessity hereafter to spend any money on this account except that which may be required to keep those already in existence in good condition. With an array of imposing public building with a Railway in the centre of the town, with the advent of the water works and with an expanding and prosperous trade Sangli has become a charming place to reside in the Southern Maratha Country.

In 1907 Captain Burke introduced a scheme for the spread of free primary education in the State. The essential features of the scheme were that primary schools were divided into two classes—one first class and one second class. This distinction was based upon the curriculum followed by each. A first class schools had standards according to the Educational Department. In the second class schools standards were not observed. A course of three years included reading, writing and simple accounts. Every village with a population of 900 and over and in which the daily average attendance of boys as 45 was bound to have a State building as a school house. All the other first class or second class schools were to be located in temples, Dharamshalas or other places provided by the village. Every village with a population of 800 was bound to have a first class State primary school. Every village with a population of under 800 but over 400 was bound to have a second class State primary school. This scheme was introduced with effect from the first of July 1908 and is to be completed within a period of 3 years. It necessitated the opening of 18 first class and 60 second class schools all over the State. Free primary education was thus brought within the reach of nearly 90 per cent. of the population of the State and as a village with a population of 400 was surrounded by small hamlets and suburbs it was accessible to all the pupils residing in the neighbourhood. A minimum attendance of 4 per cent. of the population was required from every village where there was a school. If the average daily attendance falls below this figure education in the defaulting villages is made compulsory. To encourage the education of lower classes and female education a special allowance is to be given to the school master in every village at the rate of 2 annas per month for each boy of such lower classes over the age of six who attends school for 20 days in a month and also for every girl of any caste or creed. When education has been made compulsory in any village it shall continue to be so for a minimum period of 6 months. In order to ensure the success of the scheme village school Committees and Taluka Educational Boards have been created for supervising the schools from time to time. In every village where there is a school a local village Committee of 3 persons is nominated by the State to assist the Taluka Educational Board in its work. Taluka Educational Board consists of 7 members including a Mamlatdar who is the ex-officio Chairman, 3 members to be nominated by the State, 3 members to be elected by the Taluka Ryot Sabha. This Taluka Board is to supervise the work of these free primary schools by visiting them from time to time, by holding examinations by assisting the Educational and Deputy Educational Inspectors in their up-to-date. All the touring officers including the Mamlatdar are specially instructed to visit these schools in their tours and take an active interest in their advancement. The scheme is based on very sound principles and contains elements of stability and permanence. Money has been freely spent upon the spread of primary education and the results can very fairly be judged by the exceptionally rapid increase in the attendance of pupils in these schools. When Captain Burke took over charge of the State there were 90 schools with 4,091 pupils. There were 27 indigenous schools with 630 pupils, in all 117 schools of all kinds with 4,721 pupils. At the close of the year 1909-10 when Captain Burke is to relinquish the charge of the administration there are 166 State schools with an attendance of 11,304 and 50 indigenous schools with an attendance of 438 pupils making in all 181 schools with an attendance of 11,642 pupils. There has been thus an increase of nearly 90 per cent. in the number of State schools during five years and an increase of nearly 300 per cent. in the increase of school-going pupils. These figures speak volumes for the desirability of introducing free and compulsory primary education. The commendable vigour and earnest enthusiasm with which the Administrator launched on this enterprise have ensured unexpected success to this scheme of free primary education, and the Sangli subjects have reason to be grateful to Captain Burke for this great reform which has been the crying need of the time. It will not be too much to expect that these figures would be highly encouraging to other Native States in introducing a system of free and compulsory primary education, whose attitude in this respect has been halting and hesitating since this question has been brought within the range of practical politics.

With a view to encourage technical training and agriculture in the State two scholarships were esta-

blished in the year 1908, the one at the Victoria Technical Institute and the other at the Agricultural College, Poona. Much remains yet to be done in this direction, but as the calls upon the public purse were manifold and urgent during the short period of five years, Captain Burke was hardly able to spare any funds for the development of industrial and agricultural education in the State. It is devoutly to be wished that the young Chief will carry to a logical consummation the scheme of primary education so nobly introduced by Captain Burke and enthusiastically take up the cause of industrial and agricultural education as a worthy supplement to free primary education.

OTHER REFORMS.

The Revision Survey has been carried out during the year 1906 to 1908. Up to the present only reports of three Talukas have been received which show an increase of nearly 70,000 rupees per year. Many improvements have been effected in the Jail. Separate cells have been constructed to keep the under-trials away from the contact of convicts. Cane work and the manufacture of Persian carpets have been introduced and Japanese hand-looms have been put into operations. The Civil records have been properly arranged and have been corrected at the Head-quarters in 1906 and are placed in charge of a special Department. The British system of accounts has been thoroughly introduced and the unadjusted accounts over 8 lacs of the late Chief's regime have been completely settled. The State Forests have been kept under an able officer and the annual increase derived from this source comes to nearly Rs. 5,000 and is expected to reach the amount of Rs. 8,000 when the maximum number of blocks according to the working plan has been reached. A cattle-breeding farm has been started in 1907 and an experimental farm is being started under an agricultural expert. Two branches have been opened in the two Talukas of the State Bank. A State Orphanage has been maintained under the auspices of the Ganpati Sansthan. The record of rights is being introduced in the Sangli State. The question of the right of the Mahars and the claim for Balutas has been placed on a satisfactory footing to avoid endless complaints on this score. Co-operative Credit Societies. Act has been introduced in the Sangli State and nearly seven societies have till now been registered. Great endeavour was made to popularise inoculation in the State and the results have been very encouraging and satisfactory so far as this State is concerned. The Chief Medical Officer was specially deputed to the conference held in this connection by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the results arrived at were placed before that Body. The Police have been graded, Departmental Examinations have been introduced and quarters for armed Police have been provided throughout the State. The administration of justice was prompt and efficient, and there has not been any work in arrears either in any of the Civil Courts or in the Court of the Administrators. Captain Burke exercised the powers of a Sessions Judge and tried all cases punishable with death. He has discharged the [illegible] to the entire satisfaction of all the people.

Captain Burke was entrusted with the powers of the Second Appellate Court. Among the multifarious duties of the Head of an administration there was hardly any breathing time left to wade through a mass of legal literature which is accumulating every day. "The Notes on Sangli State" and "Selections of the Standing Orders" have been two very valuable compilations prepared by Captain Burke. They bring the history of the various Departments of the State and the laws and regulations which are in force in the State, within the easy reach of all. Similar compilations are badly needed in the case of other Native States as it is very difficult for outsiders to understand the machinery and the standard of efficiency obtaining in each. Captain Burke had in view the preparation of a digest of all cases regarding the rights of the State and the British Government and the State and its Inamdars and oliences of land revenue as settled by the Bombay Government Resolutions. This work which was very wide in its scope required the co-operation of many other States and that of the Political Agency Office. But want of time and lack of enthusiastic co-operation dissuaded him from undertaking the task. A work of this kind is no doubt urgently wanted as the cases of the kind mentioned above are of very great importance and are no where authoritatively published. This is however a very valuable suggestion to the other Native States to collect all cases of a non-Vatan character decided by Government Resolutions.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

Captain Burke's administration has been pre-eminently significant and highly distinguished for the spread of representative institutions in the State. In the course of his touring he came across many instances in which the requirements of the ryot were utterly neglected. He found that there was no access by which the real wants and grievances of the people would be placed before the Head of the State. He, therefore, inaugurated the State Assembly, Taluka Assembly and the Divisional Assembly. Every Taluka was divided into sub-divisions, each sub-division has a Divisional Assembly consisting of representatives from the villages forming the Division. Each village, the population of which is 1,000 and over, has a right of electing 2 members to the Assembly while villages with a population of under one thousand elect one member each. In the case of first class villages, viz., those who have a population of 1,000 and over the members elected must be ryots paying at least Rs. 50 land revenue assessment into the village Treasury; while in the case of the other villages a member must pay at least Rs. 25. In both cases the electors are the Khatedars of the village. On a day fixed by the Mamlatdar of the Taluka the village officers summon the Khatedars of the village into the Chavdi and elect the respective number of members allotted to each village according to population. These elected members attend the Divisional Assembly at a village of the Division. They elect their own President and proceed to discuss the wants and requirements of their Division as well as of their own respective villages. They settle special points of importance which are to be referred to the Taluka Assembly. They elect two members from amongst themselves to represent them at the Taluka Assembly and disperse. The President has to submit a report to the Huzur setting forth all that has passed in the meeting. The Taluka Assembly meets at the Taluka Head-quarter and consists of the representatives of the Divisional Assemblies together with one member of the Taluka Municipality and of the trading community. The procedure followed is similar to that of the Divisional Assembly. The Taluka Assembly elects two members to represent itself at the State Assembly. The State Assembly consists of the representatives of the Taluka Assemblies with the following additional members. The Mamlatdars of all the Talukas, the heads of the Educational, Public Works, Forest and Medical Departments, the Chief Judge, the Assistant Chief Revenue Officer, the Ganpati Manager, a member elected by the Sangli Municipality and by the traders of Sangli. The State Assembly meets at Sangli and the Assistant Chief Revenue Officer is its ex-officio President. The scope of discussion in all these Assemblies is limited in its character to any grievance of a public measure such as the necessity for a well, Dharamshala, Chavdi, Road, School, School house, management of village endowments, village committees, Tagai advances, agricultural improvements, forest grievances and complaints as to the working of any State order or measure. The experience of the working of these Assemblies for the last two years has conclusively shown that these Institutions were really needed for the ventilation of public grievances. That further the association of the people with the official heads of several Departments brings about a harmonious understanding between the subjects and the rulers. These Assemblies are similar to the District Durbars held by the several Collectors during recent years. Captain Burke is to be congratulated upon the fact that long before the District Durbars were thought of, he inaugurated these Assemblies under his administration and set up a model worthy of being followed by all the well wishers of the masses of this country. These experiments the Government is watching with interest and it is fervently hoped that the Institution of the District Assembly will develop into a District Council, the ideal of which was so exhaustively sketched by the Honourable Mr. Gokhale before the decentralisation commission. It is, indeed, a matter of great surprise that when the Secretary of State is assisted by a Council, the Viceroy is assisted by Executive and Legislative Council and the Ruler of a Province is assisted by Executive and Legislative Councils, the Head of a District who is practically the unit of the administration is left without any counsels to assist him or that it is not deemed advisable to associate the people with him in the administration of a District. If the spirit of the representative Institutions is to permeate through the lowest strata of society and if the instincts of Representative Government are to be developed amongst the people the existence of such Institutions as Divisional Assemblies, Taluka Assemblies and District Assemblies is a sine qua non. Captain Burke has kept the administration of Sangli abreast of the times in this respect; and it is a matter of sincere felicitation that the experiment so nobly conceived and worked out is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. Along with these reforms, elected Local Boards have been introduced all over the State. The non-official element in all the Municipalities has been increased and the Municipality of Sangli which is the premier Municipality in the State enjoys the privileges of elective franchise, 3-4 non-official majority, equality or elected and nominated members and a non-official President. The following observations made on a recent occasion bear eloquent testimony to the endeavours of Captain Burke, in ameliorating the condition of the subjects consigned to his care. "The principle of order and progress has been the watchword of your administration and as a means to that end you have generously tried all along to fashion out of the material available in the State the best of citizens and to make the best use of them for the purposes of administration. You never lacked the higher genius of training the people by evoking their powers by affording them opportunities for their exercise and by raising them from a condition of a mere passive subjection to a capacity for the discharge of higher responsibilities."

He treated the minor Chief with utmost courtesy and respect and bestowed parental solicitude upon his education and equipment. The administrator and the young Chief part with mutual feelings of personal regrets state of relations which never exists generally in the case of an out-going Administrator and the incoming Chief. By the gradation of the services by the system of Departmental Examinations, by the impartial distribution of promotions and pensions, by the strict enforcement of discipline, by the consistent policy of avoiding the influx of foreigners, by the absence of favouritism or Meharbani he maintained the public service at a very high standard of efficiency and kept it thoroughly contented. Captain Burke was only 27 years old when he was entrusted with the Sangli administration. But he is respected by the Chief, admired by his servants and is held in great esteem and affection by the subjects. The character of his rule stimulated the loyalty and contentment of the subjects whose affairs he managed for the last 5 years and to whom he was a source of great strength and it has kept Sangli entirely free from turmoil and unrest.

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN RULERS AND RULED.

All India Hindu Association Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

An organisation is on process of being formed with the Maharaja of Durbhanga as President and Mr. Saroda Charan Mitter, ex-Judge of the High Court, and Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu as Secretaries, to promote loyalty and safeguard the interest of Hindus generally, to bring about the much desired co-operation between Rulers and ruled and also between the different communities. A suitable office will soon be opened when the propaganda will be carried on throughout India with Provincial organisations having local president and secretaries. The organisation will be called the All India Hindu Association. Sir Gurudas Banerjee, Messers. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Matilal Ghose, Narendra Nath Sen, A. Chaudhuri and others are taking active part in the movement.

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

The "Empire's" Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

Commenting on Sir George Clarke's speech on the summer exodus to the hills, the "Empire" says:—

The unrest which has manifested itself in so many ways in various parts of India has not been entirely confined to natives of the country. It has affected Europeans also and has caused them to be more exacting in their requirements of those in high station. It would certainly be difficult to imagine a more demoralising sight from a public point of view than the spectable of men responsible to the Crown for good government of this country flying from the heat and discomfort of the hot weather to cool and inaccessible retreats. It does not tend to promote a high ideal of service and self-sacrifice. It lowers, in fact, the whole tone of public life. The duty of those in authority, surely, does not lie merely in passing certain orders and leaving others to carry them out. It is also to inspire and lead by force of good example, that is the most powerful, because most deeply moral, objection to flight to the hills.

STOPPING PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Lahore District Board Order.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

The Lahore District Board has stopped, in strange contrast with the Government of India's despatch on the subject of primary education, 14 primary schools in villages on grounds of—(1) paucity of funds, (2) paucity of regular attendance, (3) paucity of trained teachers, and (4) lack of efficiency.

ALLEGED INSURANCE FRAUD.

Mr. Spalding's Reported Accomplice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 1.

The Mahomedan, Abdulla Sahib, who is accused of complicity with Mr. Spalding in the alleged Commercial Union Insurance Fraud, has not been arrested as yet and the proclamation has been made against him.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

Mylne vs. Mylne.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

To-day Mr. Justice Fletcher admitted the petition for divorce made by Emily Anna Regina Mylne against her husband, Leopold Carlyle Mylne, on the ground of cruelty and misconduct. The parties were married in 1903 and there were two children.

NANGLA POLITICAL DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 1.

The Special Tribunal that will sit on Monday to try the approver Abani Bhusan Chuckerbutty in the Nangla Political Dacoity case, will be presided over by Justices Holmwood, Sharfuddin and Chatterjee.

GIBSON SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 1.

The Chief Court has dismissed the appeal, preferred by several accused in the Gibson shooting case in Bushahr, against the sentences passed by the Deputy Commissioner, Simla, in his capacity of Superintendent of Simla Hill States, on the ground that no appeal lies to the Chief Court from the order of the Superintendent of Simla Hill States.

THE CHINESE TEA KEDEI.

By a Scribe In the Land of Rubber.

Lying by the side of the railway track was a bit of ragged blue cloth, such as the Chinese coolie wears when in the streets of Singapore and consigns among his squalid belongings when away from civilisation. I should not have noticed it had not the breakesman informed me that it was the sole remains of "a Chink snapped up the previous night by a prowling tiger." Is made one shudder when he added, "They get them now and again, and one or more don't matter. They are swarming in this 'ere jungle, and if any of our coolies are jauntin' about after dark they stands a fair chance for trade." At the time, I was riding in the brake van of one of the first trains to travel over the newly-constructed route of the Johore State Railway, which has now practically been wrested away by recent heavy rains. It was a lovely morning: the sun, directly over-head, cast no shadows, and the solemn stillness of the virgin jungle was only disturbed by the hissing of steam from our locomotive. At length we drew up a quaint little station in course of construction. On either side of the line, some hundred yards of timber and undergrowth had been cleared, leaving plenty of room for playful and venturesome monkeys to gambol around the felled trunks and screech away as the "iron horse" that is destined to convey the products of rubber estates to the port of shipment, echoed amid the forest and awakened the lethargy of its denizens.

The little wayside station boasted of no buffet: the train was without its dining saloon, and there was nothing left but to seek a fragrant pool among the tangled bracken. "Tuan, mat minum apa?" said a hollow-cheeked Chinaman standing at my side; and realising that by this time my thirst was growing considerably, I replied in the best Malay at my command to the effect that a glass of cold beer would be appreciated. He smiled a sallow smile and led the way to the Chinese tea kedei, or tea shop, which is a general institution wherever a white man sets his face or a few queer natives are gathered together for any short space of time. It was a queer bon marche that I found, and a stranger company of customers is had never been my lot to meet during many years' sojourn on this weird land east of Suez. Palm leaves for a roof, mother earth for a floor, and a remarkable conglomeration of cosmopolitan strangers for its upkeep. On a couple of worn benches in front of an equally worn counter sat perched on their haunches a dozen sallow-faced representatives of China and Malaya. Behind them, in various stages of decay, owing to the ravages of white ants were reposed saucer tea cups without handles, cigarettes at five cents a packet of ten, including the gorgeous label, herrings highly flavoured by what was alleged to be genuine tomato sauce, matchboxes with fantastic designs for trade-marks, beers of doubtful brand, dirty red candles dripping grease on to jars papers beneath, and last, but not least, bunks of pork fat inviting the Celestial to invest a cent or two in his national delicacy.

This, of course, was the enterprise of the pioneer Chinaman who realises that, with the coming of foreign enterprise, trade should flourish, especially if, in the near future, land is to be opened up to rubber, and so bring along a host of coolies, creepers and followers. These little attapcovered sheds are to be found in the most out-of-the-way places through out the Malay Peninsula, and it is remarkable the number of European goods from Singapore which find a place amid the cobwebs on the shelves. Having greeted me in Malay and emptied a bottle of beer into a glass that had not seen water for a month the Chinese proprietor inquired what I was doing in those parts, and, after satisfying him on that point he slashed a hunk of white pork fat for a customer who was celebrating a wedding that evening. Meanwhile, I had an opportunity of taking count of my surroundings. What a group of men congregated a long bench on the other side of the shop! They were sipping tea as though it were Benedictine, munching rice from a bowl with the assistance of chopsticks, while endeavouring to carry on a conversation with a companion who was engaged busily puffing a grass cheroot which he had stolen from a fellow coolie earlier in the day.

It was a strange gathering with which I was confronted under the stifling heat of this tea house. One could search in vain for the records of the meetings of its patrons. The proprietors are not responsible for any minutes, as all the gatherings appear to organize themselves, and no restrictions are placed upon the nature of their conversations. Facing me was a Malay of some importance, judging by a substantial revolver in his belt. Subsequently, I heard from his own lips that he was a "policeman," or, literally speaking, one who can see in the dark as well as in the light. We should call him a detective and from what he told me he had been in the neighbourhood for a fortnight on the look-out for an alleged murderer wanted in Johore Bharu. Naturally, he was very reticent, although he listened intently to the general conversation being carried on in this stifling shop. The place is the haunt of many a stranger by moon, and at every creak. The conversation covers a wide range, including as it does the recital of all domestic troubles and illnesses, doings in the kampong, or village, affairs relating to the estate in the neighbourhood, luck at the nearest gambling farm, and a variety of minor topics suggested by the enterprising proprietor intent upon keeping his patrons within the precincts of the kedei. Rarely does the click-clock of a woman's clogged feet disturb the ubiquitous pig and chicken feasting upon the litter on the ground. Should a native beauty venture into these sacred domains, discussion is suspended, and the inmates of the tea shop express their appreciation of the intruder inaudible, if not exactly delicate, terms.

To one who has grown accustomed to an occasional half-hour spent amid such surroundings, there is no denying the fact that there is more in the Chinese tea kedei than meets the eye of the casual observer of things Chinese. One loses sight of the fact that the stench of sun-dried fish is mingled with that of native tobacco, that flies by the thousand are offending one's sense of dignity, and that for a European to be seen squatting upon the benches is not supposed to add to virtues. But, after all, away in the jungle it is happy to find this spell of bon camaraderie prevailing. Race and creed are for the time forgotten, and Chinese and Malay-speaking voices are heard harmoniously on every side. Every one is bent on business and pleasure, for at the kedei both prevail and every one seems happy.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Fate of Players from India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—In the Amateur Golf Championship Mr. Maxwell, the holder, and Mr. Gittens of Bombay were beaten in the first round. Mr. Mann of Tollygunge was beaten in the second round at the nineteenth hole.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 1.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent wires:—The match for the championship of England at racquets between the amateur, Mr. Baerlein, and Williams the professional has been postponed.

THE Brazilian super-Dreadnought, Sao Paulo, left the builders' works, at Barrow, during mail week for Liverpool where she will be dry-docked prior to her trials on the Clyde. She is 500ft. long, carries twelve 12in. guns, and has 25,000 horsepow erenquires.

BEFORE THE PASSION PLAY.

I reached Ober-Ammergau on the evening of a day of driving rain, after a four hours' journey from Munich. As the slow little train on its single line climbed higher and higher and amongst the hills, we seemed to be leaving spring behind and to be coming again into winter. The snow still lay on the rocky pinnacled mountain-slopes, and the meadows of the wide valley down which flows the River Ammer were sodden with moisture. The trees were only just showing green, but the flowers were out in myriads in the fresh-springing grass, and I knew that when the clouds had passed and the sun shone out in a blue sky, there could be few more lovely scenes than this mountain valley, where bright verdure was framed in the dark blues of its encircling locks. As we left Unter-Ammergau I looked through the rain-blurred and window saw some way off on the plain a group of houses dominated by a church with a high dome-topped tower, and on the outskirts a large, plain building, half-open at one end, rather like an airship garage, which I knew must be the theatre. It was none of it quite what I had expected, least of all the snow and the signs of winter, but it gave me a thrill all the same. It was Ober-Ammergau.

THE CHRISTUS.

I had been fortunate enough to secure a room in the house of Anton Lang, the Christus of this year's Passion Play and of that of 1890, and I got there in time for supper. There were three tables in the upstairs dining-room, ready for the many people who will take their meals here, even if they sleep elsewhere, during the performances, but on the evening of my arrival there were only enough of us to fill one. Frau Lang, who speaks English perfectly, sat at the head of the table, her husband at the other end. I have seen the portraits of the other representatives of Christus as far back as 1850, but there is none of them who so resembles the traditional pictures at Anton Lang. Indeed, the resemblance is striking. At first the long, wavy hair parted in the middle, and the slightly forked beard, look a little incongruous with the modern dress, but the face is one of such sweetness and gentleness, and the fine courtesy and dignity of his manners are so attractive that in a very short time one's only feeling is of warm admiration for this man on whom the eyes of the world are turned and who bears himself with such a beautiful modesty. Before the evening was over one at least of the ideas with which I had come to Ober-Ammergau was destroyed. I had thought that the Passion Play was in danger of being commercialised, if it had not already become so. Nothing could be further from the truth, at least as far as the people of Ober-Ammergau are concerned; everything I have heard and seen going about amongst the people before the great invasion for the first performances has set in confirms my conviction that the spirit in which they perform their sacred mysteries is the same as animated their fathers when, nearly four hundred years ago, they vowed their services to be kept up for ever in this way, and that whatever is done outside this remote Bavarian village to exploit them for commercial ends they themselves will have no part or lot in it, and will resist it to the utmost of their power.

AMERICAN ENTHUSIASTS.

It is in America that interest in the Ober-Ammergau Passion Play and all that concerns it seems to burn hottest. As I write people are crowding into the town for the final rehearsal, which is really the first performance, to-morrow, and it is like an American invasion. I should say that nine out of ten of the arrivals are American, and so it will be all through the summer. They are coming over in thousands, even from the far Western States, and there must be hundreds of people now in America who are making money out of the Passion Play in one way or another. There are people who do nothing but lecture on it in one town or another year in and year out, and they can always draw audiences, and there are actually cinematograph shows, purporting to be taken from the Ober Ammergau players, although no such thing has ever been allowed to be done here, and none but official photographs ever must be taken. As we talked about these things over the supper table, of attempted traffic in seats, the regulation of which has given endless trouble, of speculators who have tried to buy up house accommodation, and the startling offers that have been made—and refused—to some of all the other temptations which these simple villagers have been called upon to resist, I looked at Anton Lang, sitting quietly at the end of the table, and thought that he had qualities that fitted him to portray the Master deeper even than those symbolised in his beautiful face. I suppose there is no actor in the world who could make a bigger income than he if he were to succumb to pressure, and play his part elsewhere than in Ober-Ammergau. In view of the numberjof people whom he knows to have been religiously affected by the Passion Play, he might even persuad himself that he was doing good work in going out into the world to do so. Something of the sort was suggested to him that evening and he said quite simply. "No, I feel that if I were to act the Christus anywhere but here the power would be taken from me." That is the spirit that animates every one of the Ober-Ammergau players. They are performing a high religious duty and the temptation to make money out of their fame simply falls off them. It is only sometimes a little difficult to know what to do in Ober-Ammergau itself.

PERFORMERS' MODEST SALARIES.

Anton Lang is typical of all of them, and when one considers what they might do if they were, as is sometimes unfairly said, commercialised, and the lives they actually lead, one's respect becomes wonderment. He is a working potter, with a little shop attached to his house. He gets for his services to the play—this actor marvellously endowed for the greatest part that any actor could play, in the only place in which it could be played—rather less than £75, and this includes nearly six months of constant rehearsals and committee meetings, and five months of performances. It is about what he would earn at his trade during the time he is prevented from working at it. That is the scale on which all the performers are paid, and 1,500 marks is the highest salary. Of course, there is a large revenue from the sale of tickets. In 1900 it was over £53,000, which was divided, roughly speaking, into thirds, of which one went to expenses, one to performers—for between seven and eight hundred take part—and one was set aside for public purposes. This is all arranged by the Bavarian Government, who in consideration of permitting the Passion Play at Ober-Ammergau, when similar performances were elsewhere forbidden, stipulated that it should have the control of the finances. All the money is expended for the benefit of the community, and the latest addition to the village is a fine building for carving school, which trains the rising generation in the traditional craft of their forefathers. So the people do benefit by the fame they have drawn to themselves, but individual actors do not.—"Daily Mail."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	3	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	3	2	12
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	3	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	4
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	2	9
Total	15	14	89
This day last year	11	13	82

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
June 1st 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	76	30	7
B	97	65	2
B	70	90	9
C	63	23	5
D	58	12	1
E	113	12	1
E	80	50	3
F	33	6	0
G	42	4	0
Total	582	292	28
Total killed to date			874

THE CIVIL LIST.

Incomes of British Sovereigns.

ONE of the first duties before the House of Commons in the new reign will be to arrange for the support of the King's Household, and to determine the Civil List, or the Sovereign's income. The grants made by Parliament to British sovereigns have varied from reign to reign. At the opening of each reign the Sovereign surrenders the Crown estates and the hereditary revenues receiving in exchange from the House of Commons a fixed income. The net revenue from the Crown estates was last year £620,000, and is steadily increasing. The yield of the other sources of hereditary revenue varies but in recent years has been about £40,000.

And first for the position of the widowed Queen Alexandra. That was settled under the arrangements made in 1901. It was then laid down that her Majesty, in the event of King Edward predeceasing her, should receive £70,000 a year. This is a smaller amount than was granted to Queen Adelaide when she survived King William IV. The sum voted to her was £100,000, at a time when money went much further than it does to-day.

"THE DIGNITY AND STATE OF THE CROWN."

The Civil List of the later Stuart Kings was fixed at £1,200,000, and that of William and Mary at £900,000. The amounts voted to the earlier Kings of the Hanoverian dynasty were as follows:—

George I.....£700,000
George II..... 800,000
George III.....800,000 afterwards increased to £960,000
George IV..... 1,160,000

But these sums included the judges' salaries, the cost of the Foreign Office, the Pension List, and the salaries of Ministers—a great part of the cost of civil government. The allowance was quite insufficient and repeated applications had to be made to Parliament for the payment of the Sovereigns' debts. In the case of George III, these debts amounted to £398,000. With the accession of William IV. in 1830 different arrangements were made. The Civil List was relieved of all expenses other than those affecting "the dignity and state of the Crown," and was settled as follows:—

	£.
Their Majesties' Privy Purse	110,000
Salaries of H. M.'s Household	130,000
Expense of H. M.'s Household	172,500
Special and Secret Service	23,000
Pensions	76,000
	£510,000

When Queen Victoria came to the throne further changes were effected. The cost of secret service and pensions was removed from the Civil List, and the Privy Purse or allowance for the personal expenses of the Sovereign, was reduced to £60,000, the Queen being then unmarried. The items were thus arranged:—

	£
Her Majesty's Privy Purse	60,000
Salaries of H. M.'s Household	131,360
Expenses of H. M.'s Household	172,500
Royal Alms	13,200
Unappropriated	8,040
	£385,000

Queen Victoria also enjoyed the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, which rose steadily from £5,000 a year in 1838 to £60,000 a year in 1899. But though she exercised the strictest economy, the grant for her Household expenditure and for her Privy Purse between 1837 and 1900 proved altogether insufficient, and it had to be supplemented from other sources by some £15,000 a year.

COST OF CEREMONIAL.

On the accession of King Edward a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to consider the Civil List. Its financial recommendations were as follow:—

	£
Their Majesties' Privy Purse	110,000
Salaries of H. M.'s Household	125,800
Expenses of H. M.'s Household	193,000
Works (maintenance of palaces)	20,000
Royal Alms	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
	£470,000

These recommendations were adopted in May 1901 by the Government and the House of Commons. But it is to be noted that the grants were, on the whole, less liberal than those made to Queen Victoria. The demands on the Sovereign had immensely grown with the growth in the population; the scale of living had risen; prices in every direction had gone up; and King Edward was married, whereas Queen Victoria was unmarried when she became Sovereign. The Royal Alms remained in 1910 at precisely the same figure as in 1837, notwithstanding the fact that the population had doubled. Nor could the allowance for the expenses of the Household be pronounced unduly generous. King Edward discharged to the full the ceremonial part of his duties, and the costs of entertaining the royal guests, whose almost yearly visit to this country where a feature of the late reign, must have been very great indeed.

Over and above the payments made to King Edward and Queen Alexandra were emnities to the Prince and Princess of Wales and the King's daughters, and an annual charge for pensions to the servants of Queen Victoria. Adding these items, the total vote was as follows:

	£
Civil List	470,000
Annuity to the Prince of Wales	20,000
Annuity to the Princess of Wales	10,000
Provision for the King's daughters	18,000
Pensions to Queen Victoria's servants	25,000
	£543,000

Of this sum it was estimated that in 1901 only £33,000 would fall upon the taxpayers, the rest of the outlay being provided by the hereditary sources of revenue and the Crown lands. Apart from the Civil List, King Edward, like his predecessors, enjoyed the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, which, in 1909, was £64,000, while the Prince of Wales received the revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall, which was £87,000 last year. This revenue is derived mainly from estates in the south of London, and the successive Dukes of Cornwall have always been model ground landlords.

The incomes of British Sovereigns are much below those of foreign rulers. The Czar is the owner of vast estates, which are believed to yield him an annual revenue of about two millions. The German Emperor has an income of £770,000 from Prussia and £130,000 from the German Empire, but he was compelled to announce to the Prussian Landtax in 1908 that his revenue was insufficient. The Austrian Emperor receives £780,000, the King of Italy £614,000, and the King of Spain £380,000. But the incomes of foreign Sovereigns cannot always be fairly compared with that of the British Crown, as foreign monarchs in many cases have to provide for other members of their families.

In the case of the British Royal Family, other than the children of the late King, grants have been made by Parliament of annuities of £25,000 to the Duke of Connaught, and £6,000 each to Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and the Duchess of Albany, and £3,000 to the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

THE LATE MAJOR CAMERON.

As the late Major Kenneth Mackenzie Cameron, who died at Aldershot on the 7th May, had so many friends in India, says the "Pioneer," farther particulars as to the cause of his death may be of interest. It appears that on the 24th April Major Cameron was cycling through Aldershot when he came into collision with a dog and was thrown off his bicycle on to his knee, sustaining two slight cuts. The cuts were treated with antiseptics, and all seemed to be going well, when early in May Major Cameron began to feel an ominous stiffness in the neck. His experience in India led him at once to suspect tetanus, and on the advice of his medical friends he was removed to hospital where he was treated by a specialist. Unmistakable symptoms of tetanus had meanwhile set in, and a few days later Major Cameron died.

At the time of his death he was holding the appointment of Operating Surgeon at the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot. He had previously been Staff Surgeon at Army Head-quarters in India and had left Simla towards the end of 1909. He was a very popular member of his profession, and will be remembered by those who knew of his work as a very skilful surgeon. He had served with distinction through the South African War, having been in beleaguered garrison at Ladysmith, and subsequently taking part in the operations under Sir Redvers Buller in Northern Natal and the Eastern Transvaal. He had also seen service on the North-West Frontier three years after obtaining his first commission.

BY THE WAY.

EARLY DAYS OF STRUGGLE.

Dr. McLaren, speaking once at a public breakfast, gave the following admirable peace of advice: "I thank God," he said, "that I was stuck down in a quiet little obscure place to begin my ministry, for that is what spoils half of you young fellows; you get pitchforked into prominent positions at once, and then fritter yourselves away in all manner of little engagements that you call duties, going to tea meeting and that anniversary and the other breakfast celebration, instead of stopping at home and reading your Bibles and getting nearer God. I thank God for the early days of struggle and obscurity." The "quiet little obscure place," was Portland Chapel, Southampton, and Mr. McLaren had for a stipend the not very tempting sum of £60 a year.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FEATHERS.

When the Black Prince died he ordered the badge of three feathers, with certain words as motto, to be placed upon his tomb at Canterbury. The words were "Ich dien, Houmont." The origin of the badge is obscure. It is commonly supposed that the Black Prince took it from the helmet of King John of Bohemia, his prisoner, and thenceforth adopted it as his own cognizance. Even as the peculiar badge of the Prince of Wales, however, the history of the feathers is uncertain. "From the evident pride taken in them by the Black Prince we may fairly assume them to have had reference to his personal achievements," wrote the late Somerset Herald; but, he adds, it should not be ignored that this badge is to be found on seals of members of the Houses of York and Lancaster, who were not Princes of Wales.

THE MEANING OF THE MOTTO.

As to the meaning of the motto, it was, first suggested by the well-known antiquary J. R. Planche—another Somerset Herald—that it should be read "Ich dien houmont," and translated "I serve a higher Power." The late King's badge as Prince of Wales figures in the arms of Gull the eminent physician Sir William Gull, who held the Prince in his arms for twelve hours during the crisis of his illness in 1871, was granted one of the Prince of Wales's feathers, as an "honourable augmentation," to be borne "on a canton"—that is to say, in the same way as a baronet usually bears the "bloody hand."

HON. SYDNEY FISHER.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, who was appointed to represent Canada at the obsequies of King Edward, is one of the original members of the Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier formed in 1896. For fourteen years without a break he has been the Canadian Minister of Agriculture. He is a native of Montreal, and was educated first at McGill University of that city, and afterwards at Trinity College, Cambridge, when he graduated B. A. in 1871. He was first elected to the Canadian House of Commons in 1882. He is a practical agriculturist, a Temperance advocate, and a vice-president of the Dominion Alliance.

THE "PASSING BELL" OF ST. PAUL'S.

Some misconception exists with regard to the "Great Bell," which, by request of the Home Secretary, was tolled at St. Paul's to announce the death of the late King. The statement has been made that the bell was "Great Paul," which, it was added, is only tolled on the death of the King, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London. The bell actually tolled, however, was "Great Tom," a much smaller bell than "Great Paul," and, in addition to the three personages named, this "passing bell," is also tolled at the death of any member of the Royal Family, the Dean of St. Paul's, and the Lord Mayor of London. "Great Tom," which hangs in the south-west tower, originally came from Westminster Abbey, and its tones are more familiar than any other of the Cathedral's sixteen bells, as it has chimed the hours ever since Wren's masterpiece was completed.

THE LATE DR. GORDON STABLES.

Boy readers the world over will hear with regret of the death of Dr. Gordon Stables, a most popular writer of boys' books. The doctor was a Scotsman and was exceedingly proud of the fact. He was educated at Aberdeen University, where he studied medicine, and early in his career made a voyage to the Arctic regions. His vessel was frozen fast in the rough ice-pack, and the crew had to spend many months in solitary desolation. Indeed, their ship was reported wrecked, and all hands were believed to be lost. When she returned safely to port, Dr. Gordon Stables was met by his father and sister, both dressed in deep mourning. "Which of the family is dead?" he asked in apprehension. "You are," they replied sententiously. His Arctic experience he turned to excellent account in his books.

IN THE NAVY, AND AFTER.

Later Dr. Gordon Stables served for nine years in the Royal Navy, and was eventually invalided on half-pay. On returning home he got married, and it was "when the bairns began to fall fast as leaves in Vallombrosa," as he has been heard to say, that he determined to take up journalism for a living. Eventually he became kennel editor of the "Live Stock Journal" and a general reporter of agricultural shows. Then came his first book, since which the number has risen to close on a hundred and forty. Of these something like a hundred are boys' books, a dozen are novels, several are on popular medicine, while half a dozen or more are on dogs and other animals. He was recognised as one of the greatest authorities in the world on all breeds of dogs.

THE WANDERER.

The stories which Dr. Gordon Stables wrote were all thoroughly healthy in tone, and as an author he will be sadly missed by boys, and girls also. The doctor spent a great deal of his time and did much of his work in the summer in his caravan, "The Wanderer." With this caravan he made many tours all over the country. On one occasion he journeyed from Berkshire to Balmoral. The "Wanderer" was built to his own plans by a Bristol firm many years ago. It is of mahogany, picked out in gold, and is 19ft. long. Inside "The Wanderer," is a boudoir by day and a bedroom by night. It was Dr. Gordon Stables's opinion that an author can work as well, or nearly as well, on the road as anywhere. When on his travels Dr. Gordon Stables usually wore the kilt a garb which he always donned when other people, put on a swallow-tail coat or a dinner-jacket. For many years the doctor had made his home at "The Jungle," Twyford.

"HELD THE FOR

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE HAIRDRESSING EXHIBITION.

Naturally the death of the King had some effect upon the attendance at the Hair-dressers Exhibition opened a week or two ago, at the Prince's Skating Club, Knightsbridge. It was found impossible to postpone the event, and the organizers reluctantly proceeded with it. The stalls represented some of the best hair-dressers in London, and an expert in the trade stated that a finer display of "postiche" had never yet been made publicly. The main feature is, of course, the special "coiffure" which has been designed by the committee of the Incorporated Guild, shown on every stall. Other dressings are to be found in the various show-cases, depicting the latest styles of hair-dressing for all ages. Each stall, besides its coiffures, has a show of transformations, and fashion curls, and long switches of hair. One exhibitor has a lovely length of auburn hair measuring fifty-eight inches and weighing nearly nine ounces. It was cut from one head and even after the operation a length of nearly two feet remained.

NOVELTIES ON VIEW.

One of the novelties of the exhibition is a piece of Brussels point lace in the form of a fan, and made entirely of pure white hair. It is shown for the first time in England, and is being offered at a high price. The design is an exquisite one, and its manufacture took four girls six months' good work. There are five hundred joins in it, but the workmanship is so excellent that they cannot be detected. During the week demonstrations have been given by the various schools which are responsible for the dissemination of the various fashions amongst their large number of members. Coiffures were arranged on living models, and the competition between the different institutions was interesting and a large number attended.

NEW BRITISH COIFFURE.

In the new coiffure designed by the committee of the Incorporated Guild. There has been no attempt to joust violently against any established Continental fashion: the hold which Paris has upon modes, it is recognised, cannot be upset in a day or a season. The organizers simply have in view a future period when British hairdressers, and their Continental colleagues who have settled in the United Kingdom shall be able to produce a fashion which will be looked for and accepted as foreign modes are now. This is just the beginning of a big movement: who can possibly know the wants of English patrons better than those who are called upon day by day to evolve different styles of prevailing fashions to suit their customers? It is this continual insight into Anglo-Saxon characteritics and the desire to produce something which shall harmonise with distinctive features that hairdressers have come to the conclusion that the time is auspicious for the establishment of a new British fashion. The new style is full of artistic merit: the trade itself regards the outcome of the judge's decision as one of the best things ever known in its history. For one thing, the turban has been dropped: its vogue has been of some duration. The coil has been restored, and plait or swathe retained. The guild's fashion may be thus described. The front parting consists of a slight division inclining towards the left side. On the right side the undulation is raised a little, and then falls neatly toward the ear, as on the left hand side. Over each temple three curls were arranged, these being placed higher or lower as the wearer prefers. A swathe of hair is then fixed over the head, extending from ear to ear, and in continuation a torsade—or cable coil—underneath, the junction of the two being hidden by pins on each side.

A CHARMING APPEARANCE.

On the top, and at the back of the swathe, is a large bunch of curls, which are loose and lightly placed. The effect of these is to give a slightly Grecian appearance to the coiffure, which is most charming. The dressing is rather high and to counteract this, the judges have decided to include in the design the addition of some light puff curls, varying from four to six in number, placed at the nape of the neck immediately underneath the torsade. The various dressings which were made on this design and shown at the Exhibition were greatly admired, and if the fashion is generally taken up by hairdressers, it will mean that the first attempt of the British coiffeur has not been in vain.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

It is understood, of course, that King George V. will immediately be made an Admiral of the Fleet by virtue of the Sovereign's position as head of the Navy. This will create a vacancy in the senior personal naval aide-de-camp to the King, which position was filled under the late reign by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was also one of the naval aides-de-camp to Queen Victoria. By King George V. taking his illustrious father's place as the official head of the senior service there will be an upward movement throughout the flag and captain's lists. Vice-Admiral, Sir John Durnford, President of Greenwich College, will obtain full Admiral's rank. Rear-Admiral A. M. Field will become Vice-Admiral, and Captain Charles Dundas of Dundas, Naval Attache at Tokio—the first of the officers of his rank with seniority of January 1, 1901, will get his flag. The seniors in their respective ranks will then be Vice-Admiral C. J. Barlow, Rear-Admiral F. S. Inglefield, and Captain (Commodore second class) C. G. Cradock.

NORWAY AND THE ATLANTIC FLEET

The recall of the Atlantic Fleet to Dover was inevitable on the death of King Edward, although it naturally occasioned keen disappointment among all classes in Norway, and to none more than King Haakon and Queen Maud. The visit of Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg's battle fleet to Norwegian waters had been anticipated with all the pleasure because the white ensign has for the past two years scarcely been shown on the coast of Norway, and the cruise of the Atlantic Fleet would have enabled this omission to be repaired with dignity. The programme was also designed to enable the officers and men to take part in the fetes which were being prepared in honour of the anniversary of the birthday of King Haakon. Apart, however, from the complimentary aspect of the Atlantic Fleet's visit the presence of six British battleships off the coast of Norway was not intended to be devoid of diplomatic importance. The fleets of the Kaiser are from time to time seen in Scandinavian waters and the arrival of a British squadron at Bergen recalled to mind the occasion when the German Emperor arrived there on board the "Hohenzollern" with an escort in the dead of the night, and at once saluted the Norwegian flag, thereby arousing numbers of the inhabitants. King Haakon's subjects parted regretfully with Prince Louis's battle fleet when it left for Dover.

THE NAVY AND AEROPLANES.

While it is common knowledge that several naval officers are privately working at building and learning to handle aeroplanes, and may presently be heard of publicly, yet it is felt that the time has arrived for the Admiralty to take some official action which will tend to keep the Navy in closer touch with the developments of this side of aeronautical progress. If only a prize were offered for the best model by the end of the year, or the longest flight made by officers or men of the senior service, it would stir up a useful interest in the subject of heavier-than-air machines. These cruisers of the air, in spite of all their present frailties, will undoubtedly presently be capable of useful work for both of the fighting services, and it is therefore desirable to stimulate genius and reward invention in this field among the personnel of the service. This is an age of intense mechanical progress, and the men no less than the officers have opportunities to pursue hobbies and develop useful ideas in sciences that are new. There is already a wide diversity of type in the flying machines which have begun to move about in the air of the islands much more freely than was expected six months ago; but the end is not reached yet, and evolution may presently produce a type of machine specially adapted to naval work. It is this model which has to be sought for, and the well-known ingenuity and resource of naval men should be encouraged to devise such an aeroplane by the authorities, if an experimental department is at present considered premature.

SCHOOLS OF THE EMPIRE.

A rifle competition which deserves wider recognition, and which will in time doubtless obtain it, is that of the schools of the Empire for the Prince of Wales's Cup and the Natal Shield. For both the shooting is carried out by each school on any convenient range under neutral supervision, the conditions being identical with those of the Ashburton Shield and the Cadet's Trophy respectively at Bisley. The Prince of Wales's Cup this year has been won by Bradfield by one point from Harrow, who are again five points in front of Eton. The Natal Shield, on the other hand, goes to South Africa having been won appropriately enough by the Pietermartizburg Boys School. The management of these two competitions has hitherto been in the hands of Captain G.A. Soltau-Symons, late King's Royal Rifles, to whom the credit for their success is almost entirely due, but on his resignation of the adjutancy of the Eton College Officers Training Corps, the National Rifle Association have agreed to take over the competitions under the present rules, and will do so forthwith, the conditions for the next twelve months naturally including the new figure target at 500 yards.

FIELD FIRING.

The Army Council has issued a circular letter on the subject of field firing in which it is laid down that under favourable conditions of ground such an exercise should prove of value to force not larger than a brigade of infantry with a brigade of field artillery and a regiment of cavalry. Fifteen rounds per man of small arm ammunition and 15 per cent. of the annual allowance of artillery ammunition is therefore authorised to be expended in this manner, but it is sensibly added that the issue of elaborate safety regulations would tend to tie too much the hands of officers responsible for the conduct of these exercises, the object of which are that the director should set a technical scheme on which the commander should base and issue his order as on service. It is directed that umpires should only regulate the execution of these latter when they consider that the firing is or is likely to become dangerous to the troops or the public. This view is perfectly sound, but at the same time it is obvious that it demands the most careful selection of umpires, men blessed with nerve, but prepared to act promptly when occasion arises.

ROCKING HORSES.

A good deal has lately appeared in the public Press on the subject of what are termed "rocking horses" as applied to the training of cavalry recruits. It may certainly be admitted that the world lends itself to some amount of ridicule, but it is equally evident from some of the criticisms that have appeared that their object is not generally understood. It may therefore be as well as to explain that their use is limited to the instruction of recruits, for whom they have been found valuable as a means of practising certain exercises which have for their object the developing of the muscles required for riding. The principles of balance can also be taught by the use of them the method being thus a considerable saving of actual horseflesh as well as a preparation for the riding school proper of very considerable value. Polo players have in a similar manner often been accustomed to obtain practice at certain varieties of shots by means of a ball thrown to them at different angles while mounted on a wooden horse, while no gymnasium is considered complete without one.

ENTRENCHING IMPLEMENTS.

The new light entrenching tool carried by every Infantryman in marching order, promises to be of a serviceable character, and its success is already spoken of as assured. The new tool is in three parts—spade, pick, and shaft—so arranged that when the spade is in use the resistance is taken by the pick acting against the shaft and held in position by the left hand, while when employed as a pick, the weight of the shovel assists and a portion of the resistance is taken by the head of the shaft. The pick, being set at a slightly obtuse angle, is prevented from closing when it strikes any obstruction. The joint is riveted with a peculiarly-shaped washer, which has a tendency always to keep the joint stiff. But there is still something wanting in the way of an ideal entrenching implement, if the object for which it is intended is ever to be effectually carried out. The intention is, of course, that the man, when lying down, should make use of this tool in order to dig cover for himself on the spot on which he is prostrated, but how he is to accomplish this is not quite clear. In the first place, if a man is under fire at the time, it is scarcely to be thought of that he can dig and fire at the same time; while on the other hand if he has not already attracted the enemy's fire his his movements, while digging, are bound to locate his whereabouts, while the act of throwing the earth forward must necessarily expose his person. A good entrenching tool is a sine qua non in a soldier's equipment, but the perfect one has yet to be invented.

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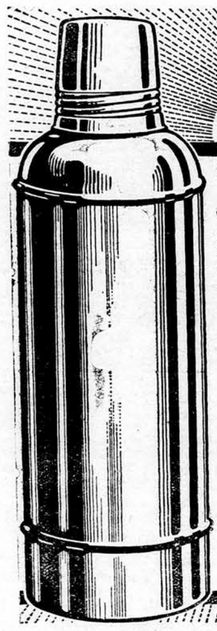

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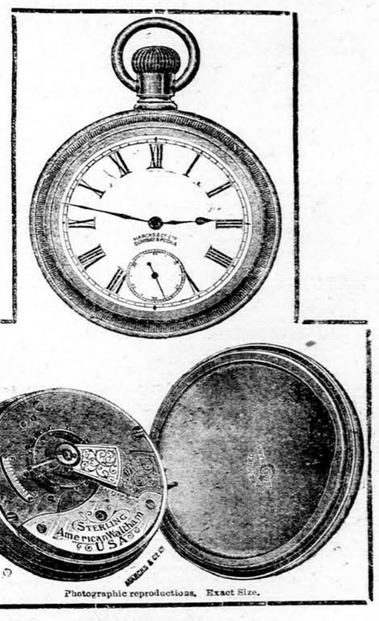

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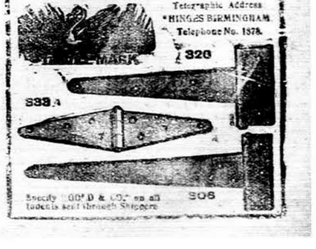

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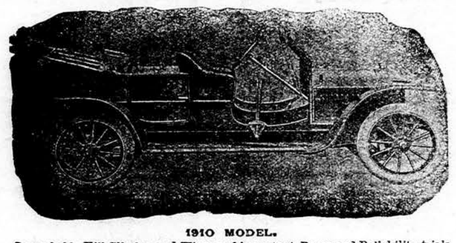

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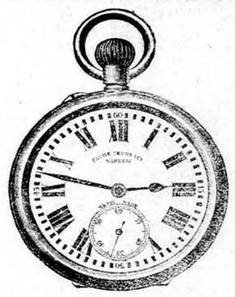

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